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# The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

Barometer 30.00

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 80

April 19, 1921, Temperature 73

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April 19, 1921, Temperature 66.

No. 18,236.

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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1921.

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**WATSON'S**  
**COLD CURE TABLETS**

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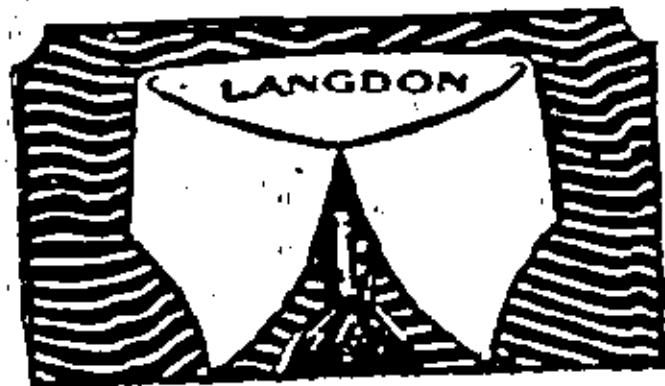
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has taught us that it is wise  
**WHEN BUYING A WATCH**  
to consider quality before price.  
We have a stock of Pocket and  
Wrist Watches of quality  
**THAT SATISFY!**

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FRENCH FINE. Est. 1880.

## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail)

### COAL CRISIS

#### LITTLE PROSPECT OF SETTLEMENT.

MINERS DETERMINED.

HIG NORTH-EAST COAST INDUSTRIES THREATENED.

LONDON, April 18.

The coal crisis has practically come to a standstill at present owing to the absence of the miners' delegates from London. The Government's offer to establish a national wages board and to give limited temporary financial assistance still holds good. The miners in Durham and Northumberland are said to be in favour of a further conference with the coal-owners in order to ascertain the precise meaning of the statement made by Lord Gainford last week that owners were willing temporarily to forego profits in the majority of the mining areas. However, they appear determined to continue the struggle, feeling particularly strong. In Wales where the local miners' federation is demanding the withdrawal of all labour from the mines and the resignation of Mr. Hodges, wintry weather is accentuating the hardships of strike continuance, of which a fortnight it is stated will mean bringing to a standstill all the big industries on the north-east coast. Even now very few blast furnaces are working and steel works have closed down. The rivers are choked with idle tonnage.

### DEFENCE FORCE.

LONDON, April 18.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Clynes appealed for the disbandment of the defence force. He complained that the measures taken were unprecedented, unnecessary and provocative. Sir Robert Horne replied that the emergency too was unprecedented. The Government had done nothing but take steps to provide the nation with essential food supplies in the face of a threat to starve the people. The force would be withdrawn immediately if it was no longer necessary. The cost of the emergency arrangements was £1,000,000 a week and the expense was not relatively as great as the assurance against trouble compared with what the nation was losing as a result of the coal strike.

### PREMIER DEFENDS PRECAUTIONS.

LONDON, April 18.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hartshorn, one of the miners' leaders, declared that if the Government accepted the miners' scheme for a national wages board it would be a long way towards arriving at a settlement. He invited Mr. Lloyd George to summon both sides to meet to discuss publicly all the points. The Premier, replying, warmly defended the defence steps taken owing to the presence of a small element of revolutionaries who might without precautionary measures have gained the ascendancy over the bulk of moderates.

### SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, April 18.

In the House of Commons, moving the supplementary army estimates necessitated by the defence force and other emergency arrangements, Sir L. Worthington Evans stated that the response to the appeal for recruits for the defence force had been very remarkable. Over 75,000 trained men had enlisted when recruiting was suspended, but a great many more men had been registered. Some of the force had already been employed at the request of the civil authorities and were held in readiness in various districts. The force would be demobilised as soon precautions were no longer necessary.

### WHAT IS REALLY WANTED.

Mr. Lloyd George said that the Government might have over insured against trouble but it would have been inexcusable to under insure. He deprecated another temporary patched up peace, although he would rule out no suggestions. Nevertheless, he trusted that a settlement when found would have the elements of permanency. What was really wanted was a scheme offering inducement to all parties engaged in mining to do their best to decrease expenses and increase output.

### YAP ISLAND DISPUTE.

#### CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN AMERICA AND JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

The American and Japanese correspondence regarding the Island of Yap has been published. Mr. Hughes' note on April 5 in which it was argued that the United States lost none of its rights as one of the victors over Germany, which has already been published, was a reply to a Japanese note on February 26 in which Japan agreed that it was not sufficient merely to establish the fact that President Wilson made reservations regarding Yap. It must further be shown that the Supreme Council decided in favour of those views. It was added that if the Council really decided against Japan at the meeting on May 7 at which Japan was not represented that was an act of absolutely bad faith. Mr. Hughes' note is identical with the note sent to the other powers which has already been published except for the opening sentences in which he refuses to admit the necessity of endorsement of President Wilson's reservations by the Supreme Council and declares that if Japan's contention means that the United States would be bound by the decision of the Council without its consent such a contention is inadmissible. Moreover the United States never assented to the mandate embracing Yap.

### DEFAULTING GERMANY.

#### WHAT WILL THE ALLIES DO?

LONDON, April 18.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question regarding proposed British participation in measures for the enforcement of the sanctions in the event of Germany not meeting her requirements on May 1, Mr. Lloyd George stated that Germany was still in default as regards reparations, the trial of war criminals, and disarmament and had hitherto shown no inclination to submit practical proposals to carry out the peace treaty in this direction. It was therefore imperative that the Allies discuss necessary steps to enforce compliance. He declined to state whether inter-allied communications would take the form of a conference.

### WORLD'S CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

HAVANA, April 18.

The twelfth game for the Chess Championship of the world was drawn after 31 moves.

## THE DOLLAR.

Today's closing rate 2/6 5/8  
Today's opening rate 2/7 1/8

## CIVIL AVIATION.

### BRITAIN'S LOST LEAD

INTERESTING PROPOSAL.

Although at the present moment economy must be the keynote in national expenditure, there can be little ground for complaint that the proposed total allowance of a little over 1,000,000, for civil aviation is in any way excessive; those who wish to see this country in the foremost position in aerial transport will, in fact, regard it as inadequate. An item of £20,000, has been included in the estimates for the grant of subsidies to the aerial transport companies under the terms of Lord Weir's report, and doubtless this would be acceptable if any company remained in existence to claim it. The position is, however, that British civil aviation has, for the time being, ceased to exist, the one remaining aerial transport firm having announced its intention to suspend operations on the same day that the Air Estimates were presented to the House. The reason for this suspension is that competition with the heavily subsidised French and Belgian companies is impossible, even with the aid of the comparatively small subsidy proposed by Lord Weir's committee. The feeling of the House was, however, that the London-Paris service, at any rate, should be maintained, and Mr. Churchill agreed to set up another committee, including members of the aircraft industry and of the aerial transport firms, to consider the question of subsidies for civil aviation in the light of recent developments.

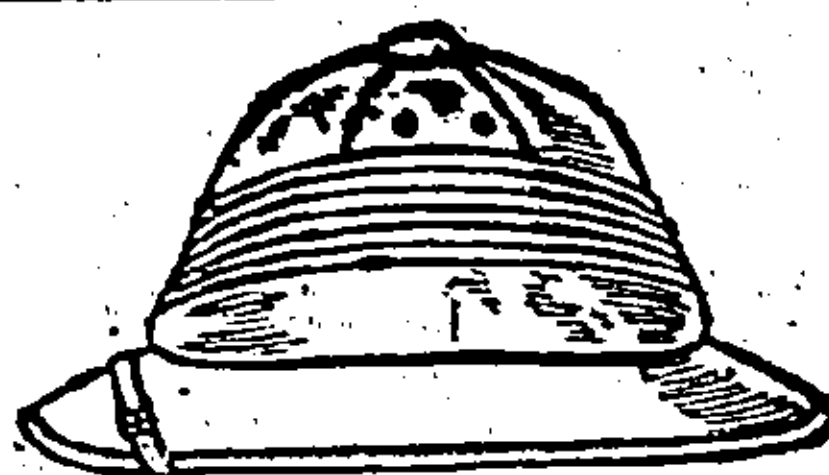
The main difficulty in connection with civil aviation, apart from the question of foreign subsidies, appears to be to raise the necessary capital for the purchase of modern machines specially designed for commercial work, without which financial success is not likely to be achieved. On this point we would direct attention to the suggestion put forward in Mr. H. White Smith's paper at the Conference on Air Transport at Olympia that the Government should order a number of modern commercial machines and hire them out to the operating companies on terms arranged to protect the nation against loss. The scheme certainly has the advantage that it would enable commercial aviation to be established on a firm basis sooner than would be possible if the whole of the capital had to be raised privately under the present conditions of financial stringency. The development of civil aviation is certainly a matter of national importance, both commercially and in connection with defence, and the fact that the suggested expenditure would also help to reduce unemployment is a further reason for its consideration.

Another item of interest in connection with civil aerial transport is the offer by the Government to hand over, free of charge all the airships in its possession, together with the spare parts and ground equipment, to a private company undertaking to operate them commercially. The offer is certainly a useful one, and it should suffice to enable a long-distance service, say, from London to Egypt and India, to be started, but here again it must be remembered that airships designed for naval work are not necessarily the best type for transporting passengers and goods. They should, however, serve to demonstrate the possibilities of airship services, and since the company will not have to bear the capital cost of constructing the vessels, it should be possible to operate them profitably while the traffic is developing. Eventually we have no doubt that aerial transport, with aircraft both of the lighter-than-air and heavier-than-air types, will develop satisfactorily without artificial aid, since the value of the time saved will exceed the additional cost in cases quite sufficiently numerous to produce a reasonable traffic.—Engineering.

The N. C. Daily News of April 13, says:—Information has been received in Shanghai that the C. N. S. "Ningpo," while on a voyage from Newchwang to Swatow, has gone ashore on the Shantung Promontory, five miles west of the North-east Light. The mishap occurred during a dense fog. Assistance has been sent from Tientsin, and the Naval authorities at Weihaiwei have also sent a tug. Preparations are being made to despatch the C. N. S. "Chekiang," and she is expected to leave Shanghai to-day.

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A STAUNCH SUMMER HOUSE. UNEXCELLED FOR  
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"FURNITURE DEPT."



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AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS  
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## Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

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WEDNESDAY April 23, 1921,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 23 Godown of the Hongkong &amp;

Kowloon Wharf &amp; Godown Co., Ltd.,

Kowloon,

(For Account of the Concerned),

100 Bales "Blue Stripe" Gunnies

(2 1/2 lbs.)

97 Bales Heavy Case "Green Stripe"

Gunnies (2 1/2 lbs.)

and afterwards at No. 51 Godown

98 Bales Heavy Case "Green Stripe"

Gunnies (2 1/2 lbs.)

75 Bales Liverpool Twill, 3-Blue

Stripe, Gunnies 44" x 25" x

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Terms—Cash on delivery.

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Books and Stationery,

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Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories,

Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods

Fancy Goods and Perfumery,

Hardware, Machinery and Metals,

Jewellery, Plate and Watches,

Photographic and Optical Goods,

Provisions and Oilmen's Stores,

etc., etc.

Commission 2 1/2 to 5%.

Trade Discounts allowed.

Special Quotations on Demand.

Sample Quotations from £10 upwards.

Consignment of Goods Sold on Account.

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## VEHICLES.

## CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria, with two Bearers.

Quarter hour, ..... 10 cents

Half hour, ..... 20 "

One hour, ..... 35 "

Three hours, ..... 50 "

Six hours, ..... 70 "

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ..... \$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria,

half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 3

a.m. the above fares shall be increased

by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour, ..... 0.60 cents.

Three hours, ..... \$1.00.

Six hours, ..... 1.50

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ..... 2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour, ..... \$0.15 \$0.20

Half hour, ..... 0.30 0.40

One hour, ..... 0.50 0.60

Two hours, ..... 0.70 0.80

Three hours, ..... 1.00 1.00

Six hours, ..... 1.50 1.50

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ..... 2.00

## RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong, engaged

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Ten minutes, ..... 5 cents

Quarter hour, ..... 10 "

Half hour, ..... 15 "

One hour, ..... 20 "

Every subsequent hour, ..... 20 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged

within the City of Victoria, and be dis-

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City of Victoria after 9 a.m. or be dis-

charged to the East of Bay View Police

Station on the Eastern side of the City

of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half

fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour, ..... 5 cents.

Half hour, ..... 10 "

Hour, ..... 15 "

Every subsequent hour, ..... 10 "

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added

for each extra hour or part

of an hour if the hirer causes

the journey to take longer

than—

4th mile, ..... 75 cents... 1 hour.

single ..... \$1.00... 2 hours.

Beyond 4th to 8th mile—

single ..... \$1.20... 2 hours.

return ..... \$1.50... 4 hours.

Beyond 8th to 11th mile—

single ..... \$1.75... 4 hours.

return ..... \$2.00... 6 hours.

Beyond 11th to 14th mile—

single ..... \$2.00... 6 hours.

return ..... \$2.50... 8 hours.

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mile, to be a matter of previous arrange-

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The fares here set out to apply to one

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of (1) LACTOGEN the most desirable  
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CIDES the Best Fluid for destroying  
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FLEECE, MAGIC and CINDERELLA  
SOAPS for keeping everything clean in  
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April 20, 1921, at 12 (noon),  
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Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,  
5 Complete sets of Stock  
and Dies.  
2 1/2" to 2 1/2"  
to be sold without reserve.  
Terms—Cash.

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(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED)

ON  
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April 21, 1921, at 12 noon,  
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No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner  
of Ice House Street,  
15 cases Bordeaux Claret (quarts)  
do (pints)

Terms—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 16, 1921.

(For account of the concerned)

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April 22, 1921, at 10.30 a.m.,  
at Glenisla No. 9 The Peak.

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Valuable Household Furniture,  
do, do, do,  
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Comprising—  
Steel Safe, Halted Dining Room  
Suite, Upholstered Sofas and Armchairs,  
Plate Cutlery, Dinner Service and  
Glassware  
Bedroom Suites, Wardrobes, Mirrors,  
Curtains, Kitchen Utensils, Pot Plants,  
Lawn Mower, Garden Tools and  
Netting, &c., &c.

Also  
Piano by Collard & Collard.  
(Full particulars from catalogue)  
On view day before sale 2 p.m.  
Terms—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 18, 1921.

### FOR SALE.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,  
One full size BILLIARD TABLE by  
Barroughs & Sons, with all accessories,  
(good as new).  
Full particulars from the undersigned.  
Terms—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 16, 1921.

**THERE'S A  
LONG, LONG TRAIL**  
of  
Bugs, Fleas,  
Flies, Beetles,  
Mosquitoes,  
etc.,  
all killed by  
**KEATING'S**  
BRITISH MADE

**TAIYO & CO.**  
(JAPANESE)  
BOOTS AND SHOES  
MADE TO ORDER  
No. 11, Prichard St.

**PALACE MOTOR CO., Ltd.**  
Phone Central 844  
Western Branch 2148  
Kowloon Branch 2507  
New Cars For Hire & For Sale.  
Private Cars garaged.  
Repairing Cars a Speciality.

### INTIMATIONS.

**HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.**  
OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.

R. & H. HANCOCK,  
WONG PO KEUNG AND  
V. IVANOVITCH.

WEATHER permitting it is hoped  
to hold this match on WEDNES-  
DAY, 20th April, at 4.30 p.m.  
RESERVED SEATS for this match  
may now be booked at the Pavilion by  
Members, Subscribers and those holding  
"Privilege Tickets". Booking will  
remain open at the Pavilion until NOON  
on TUESDAY, 19th April, and will  
then be transferred to Messrs Moutrie  
& Co. Tickets, Price \$1 each.  
Hongkong, April 16, 1921.

### NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY relinquished  
the Agency of the Employers'  
Liability Assurance Corporation Ltd.,  
and the Merchants' Marine Insurance  
Co., Ltd.

**W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.**  
Hongkong, April 18, 1921.

### NOTICE.

**MAJOR GENERAL SIR G. M.  
KIRKPATRICK**, much regret-  
ted having to postpone his MEETING  
last FRIDAY owing to a slight  
accident at the Royal Artillery Sports.  
He has now fixed 5.30 p.m. THURSDAY,  
April 21, at the Royal Artillery  
Theatre, Victoria Barracks for the  
discussion on the formation of an  
ex-service organization in Hongkong;  
and he hopes that all those interested  
will be able to come on that date.  
Hongkong, April 16, 1921.

### NOTICE.

**Dog, Cat, Poultry, Pigeon  
and Bird Show, 1921.**

BY kind permission of the Stewards  
of the JOCKEY CLUB, a Show  
will be held at the RACE COURSE,  
Happy Valley, on SATURDAY, 30th  
April.

There will be classes for all breeds,  
types, etc. of the above provided there  
are sufficient entries.

Special Prize will be given for the  
best 12 eggs.

Entrance fee for Dogs \$2.00, Cats  
\$1.00, Poultry and Pigeons 30 cents,  
per pen. Cage birds, Canaries, parrots,  
etc., 30 cents each or saries \$1.00.  
Exhibitors of pigeons and cage birds  
must find their own cages.

Entrance forms for the Show can be  
had from the undersigned and must be  
sent in, together with the fee, not later  
than SATURDAY, 23rd April.

Intending exhibitors are requested to  
send in their entries as soon as possible  
in order to allow sufficient time to  
make up classes and arrange for the  
necessary accommodation.

**B. L. FROST,**  
Hon. Secretary.  
c/o E. Ex. Telegraph Co.  
Hongkong, April 13, 1921.

### NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED for information  
that a case of rabies has occurred  
within the Eastern District of the City  
of Victoria.

All dog owners are advised to  
exercise strict supervision over their  
dogs, and to keep them on leash in  
public places.

The Police have orders to enforce  
strictly the provisions of Section 16 of  
the Summary Offence Ordinance, viz:

16.—(1) It shall be lawful for any  
police constable to destroy  
any dog or other animal  
reasonably suspected to be in a  
rabid state, or which has  
been bitten by any dog or  
animal reasonably suspected  
to be in a rabid state.

(2) The owner of any such dog  
or animal who permits the  
same to go at large, after  
having information or reason-  
able ground for believing it  
to be in a rabid state, or to  
have been bitten by a dog or  
other animal in a rabid state,  
shall be liable to a fine not  
exceeding two hundred and  
fifty dollars or to imprisonment  
for any term not ex-  
ceeding three months.

(3) It shall be lawful for any  
police constable to destroy  
any dog which is found stray-  
ing or wandering about during  
the day-time, without any  
owner and not wearing either  
a collar with the name and  
residence of the owner in-  
scribed thereon or a current  
licence badge; and any such  
constable is hereby further  
authorized to destroy any dog  
which is found straying or  
wandering about between the  
hours of 10 P.M. and 5 A.M.

**T. H. KING,**  
Ag. Captain Superintendent of Police.  
Hongkong, April 18, 1921.

### WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

35 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.  
\$1. PREPAID.  
Every additional word 4 Cents  
for 3 insertions.

### FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE.**—Motor Boat "JEAN"  
length 35 feet, beam 8 feet,  
45 H.P., M. 6. Thornycroft Engine,  
hall built by Messrs. Thornycroft in  
England, in good running order, com-  
fortably fitted up. Price \$6,000/00 or  
open to consider an offer. Ap. 5 to  
F. GRAHAM, c/o Hongkong Electric  
Co., Ltd.

**MOTOR CAR FOR SALE.** Essex  
1920 model A, just overhauled  
and painted dark blue. Property of  
Vice-Admiral Sir A. DUFF. Can be seen  
in NAVAL YARD GARAGE.

**MERCER TOURING CAR.**—7  
seater, complete with all acce-  
sories including two spare wheels and  
one spare tyre. Apply to, LINSTEAD &  
DAVIS.

### TO LET.

**TO LET.**—From 1st April HOUSE  
in No. 10, Nathan Road and No.  
4, Rose Terrace, Kowloon. Apply to  
TONG WAI BUILDING AGENTS, No. 43,  
Queen's Road, East.

### BANKS & OVERDRAFTS

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE  
SHEILD.

(To the Editor of the Malayan Leader.)

Sir,—About a week ago you  
published a three or four column  
article on the financial crisis, and  
the views expressed at a public meet-  
ing in Ipoh on the present very  
grave state of affairs. The Hon.  
Mr. A. N. Kenion, during the course  
of his remarks, stated that the banks  
had been exceedingly lenient, while  
Mr. H. W. Fortescue, Manager of  
the Chartered Bank branch at Ipoh,  
said the people's best friend was  
their banker. This is what Mr.  
Fortescue said—

"Believe me in what I am going  
to say. I am speaking on behalf of  
all the banks, to all the merchants,  
planters and miners of Ipoh. I say  
most deliberately and most emphati-  
cally that the interests of the banks  
are your interests. What is good for  
the bank is good for you. The  
Chinese of Ipoh have established a  
reputation for honesty and integrity  
which has made them a lot of friends.  
Their best friend is their banker.  
Speaking as one old friend to another  
I say that anybody in the room  
older than anybody in the room  
and for that reason we ask you to be  
a little patient while we give a little  
advice—don't cry before you are  
hurt. If you are in difficulty go to  
your banker. Believe me, his bark is  
worse than his bite. Tell him frankly  
and honestly what your difficulty is.  
He is always there and he is  
always sympathetic. He wants to  
help you. He will help you if he  
can. If he cannot he will explain as  
clearly as possible the reason why he  
cannot."

Very fine sentiments, Mr. Editor;  
they read very well, on paper, but  
are they borne out by facts? I  
venture to say "No."  
I know of quite a number of people,  
landed proprietors and others, in  
Seremban, Malacca and elsewhere,  
people who in ordinary times would  
be reckoned as prosperous or well to  
do, but who, today, through no  
fault of their own, are so seriously  
embarrassed financially that they  
do not know where to look for the  
next dollar. These people have been  
clients of the banks for many years.  
Previously they have all had over-  
drafts, and have given, as security,  
three or four times the value of their  
overdrafts. Recently, they were  
served with notices from the banks  
to the effect that the overdrafts had  
to be cleared off within a very short  
period.

Mr. Fortescue said "if you are  
in a difficulty go to your banker"  
and these people followed that advice.  
They went to the bank manager.  
They explained to him—although, of  
course, he knew it already—that the  
present is not the time to realise on  
their properties. House property  
and estate properties, which a year  
ago were selling at very high prices,  
would not fetch much more than  
half their real value to-day.

This is what they told the bank  
manager and his reply, in each in-  
stance, "has been anything but  
sympathetic. They were told that  
they must sell, as their overdrafts  
must be satisfied within the short  
period stipulated. This hardly bears  
out Mr. Fortescue's statement.

Yours etc.,  
"F. E."

Seremban, March 14.

**THE FRUIT SEASON.**

BOWEN complaint is sure to be pre-  
sented during the fruit season. Be-  
sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's  
Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand.  
It may save a life. For sale by all  
Chemists and Storekeepers.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

#### MINERS' STRIKE.

London, April 18th.  
The London parks, which were closed  
for use as distributing centres of milk  
and food, have been reopened.

Coal factors are preparing to import  
American coal, of which large quantities  
are available for shipment. They de-  
clare that, despite the fairly high price,  
the landed cost of American coal is  
actually less than that of British  
coal. Labour and other difficulties are  
preventing a general acceptance of the  
offer. Moreover, the Government is at  
present commandeering all imported  
coal.

Chinese coal is also offered, but de-  
livery will take at least six weeks.  
Chinese coal is regarded as not cheap  
fuel, but the quality is good.

**CARGO PILFERAGE.**

London, April 18th.  
The interim report of the Committee  
of the Chamber of Shipping on pilferage  
of goods in transit-shipping is the fact  
that the average claims paid by seven  
different steamship companies engaged in  
the same trade ranged from 21d. to 62d.  
per ton of cargo, and says that there is  
evidence of divergence, mainly due to the  
varying practice aboard in regard to  
tallying and watertight recommendations  
efficient control and supervision of load-  
ing or discharging by ships' officers or  
other members of ship's company, also  
stricter scrutiny of persons and convey-  
ances entering or leaving dock areas, and  
a more exacting system of goods passed  
for merchandise removed from the docks.

**FUNERAL OF EX-KAISERIN.**

Duesseldorf, April 18th.  
Late last night motor-cars drew up out-  
side the ex-Kaiser's residence and the  
remains of the ex-Kaiserin were placed in  
one, and the ex-Kaiserin entered another.  
The cortege proceeded in darkness to the  
Masur railway station, where the ex-  
Crown Prince was present in the uniform  
of the Red Hussars, also the Duchess of  
Brunswick, who was in deep mourning.

A short funeral service was conducted,  
and the body was placed in a special  
train bound for Potsdam. In the train  
were the ex-Kaiser's younger sons and  
several members of the ex-Kaiserin's  
Court. The ex-Kaiser and others return-  
ed to Duesseldorf.

**SEX DISQUALIFICATION.**

London, April 18th.  
In consequence of the passing of the  
Sex Disqualification Removal Act of 1919,  
the Civil Service Commissioners have  
issued a regulation reserving to men all  
the posts in the following services over-  
seas, other than posts for which women  
may be specially recruited: namely, the  
diplomatic consular services, the Govern-  
ment's services of the Colonies and Pro-  
tectorates to which appointments are  
made in the United Kingdom, and His  
Majesty's Civil Services in India.

All posts in the commercial, diplomatic  
and trade commissioner services are also  
reserved for men, except chief clerkships  
in the Trade Commissioners' offices.

**WORLD'S GREATEST OILFIELDS.**

London, April 18th.  
The Times' Washington correspondent  
says that the House of Representatives  
has passed the Emergency Tariff Bill.

Speaking in the Senate, Senator Lodge  
advocated the passage of the treaty, under  
which America pays Colombia \$250,000,000  
for the cession of the Panama Canal  
Zone. Senator Lodge quoted the ex-  
Senator Fall's opinion that the treaty  
was likely to secure to American interests  
the chief share in the exploitation of  
Colombia, which would probably become  
one of the greatest of the world's oil-  
fields.

**COTTON TRADE.**

London, April 18th.  
There are reliable signs of returning  
prosperity in the cotton trade. Greater  
Harwood, which is wholly dependent on  
the Indian trade, now has preparation  
departments in full swing.

**MR. GOMPERS MARRIED.**

New York, April 18th.  
Mr. Gompers, the President of the  
Federation of Labour who is a septuagen-  
arian and was a widower, has married  
an Englishwoman, Mrs. Gertrude  
Neucheler, aged 38, who has long been  
associated with Mr. Gompers in his  
work.

**MARTIAL LAW IN IRELAND.**

London, April 18th.  
Sir Neville Macready has issued a pro-  
clamation forbidding the present  
civil court in a martial law area in  
Ireland from hearing claims for damages  
and injury brought against the forces of  
the Crown, unless specially sanctioned to  
do so.

**PROBLEM OF THE PACIFIC.**

Auckland (N.Z.), April 18th.  
Mr. W. F. Massey, the Premier, referring  
to the conference, said that the Imperial  
Premiers' Conference, said that one of  
the important matters to be dis-  
cussed was naval defence, especially in  
the Pacific. He was sure that the Empire  
will have to go through another war, and  
it should be prepared to do so.

Mr. Massey said that the time was  
approaching when New Zealand must  
assist in the upkeep of the Imperial  
Navy. The Government's policy should  
provide for a full share in the main-  
tenance of the Navy.

**JAPAN'S PROTEST TO GREECE.**

London, April 18th.  
The Daily Telegraph's Paris corres-  
pondent says that a Japanese steamer  
conveying one thousand Turkish prison-  
ers of war from Siberia to Constantinople  
has been stopped by a Greek torpedo-  
boat, and detained at Mitylene.

The Japanese Government has lodged a  
vigorous protest, urging that, as Greece  
is not at war with the regular Turkish  
Government, Greece is not entitled to  
detain a ship bound for Constantinople.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

#### FRENCH STEAMSHIP SERVICES TO THE FAR EAST.

Paris, April 18th.  
The report concerning the new steamer  
services shows that the lines from Mar-  
seilles to Shanghai and Yokohama, and  
from Marseilles to Haiphong will be  
maintained, at least provisionally.

The steamers of the former service will  
no longer call at Aden. Besides the old  
calls, they will make a fast call at  
Panama, and a possible call at Foochow,  
while for the boats of the line from Mar-  
seilles to Haiphong the call at Singapore  
will become "facultative."

Ultimately, the two lines may be united  
with a terminus at Shanghai, and with a  
branch service from Shanghai to Yoko-  
hama.

**SPECIAL CHINESE ENVOY TO  
FRANCE.**

Paris, April 18th.  
Chen Chih-shen, Special Envoy of the  
President of the Chinese Republic, on  
arriving in Paris for the purpose of  
further strengthening the Franco-  
Chinese intellectual and commercial  
bonds, will visit M. Millerand, and  
confer with a number of distinguished  
persons and the bodies concerned with  
the intellectual and commercial advance-  
ment of China.

No fewer than three  
railway vans were needed to transport  
the numerous presents to France which  
Chen Chih-shen is bringing, including  
numerous pieces of valuable embroidery,  
one of which is reputed to have been  
made 3,000 years ago.

**JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE AT  
PORT SAID.**

Port Said, April 17th.  
The Karking and the Katori, with the  
Japanese Crown Prince, have arrived  
here.

Local authorities, notable personages  
and Japanese residents of Egypt wel-  
comed the Crown Prince of Japan aboard  
his cruiser. His Royal Highness proceeds  
to Cairo on Monday by special train.

**NEW BISHOP OF SHANTUNG.**

London, April 18th.  
The Primate has nominated the Rev.  
Thomas A. Scott as Bishop of Shantung.  
The consecration will take place prob-  
ably on June 29th.

**FIFTY YEARS IN CHINA.**

A COMMISSIONER'S RECORD.

MR. N. E. BRYANT RETIRES.

Mr. Nelson E. Bryant, Commis-  
sioner (retired) of the Chinese cus-  
toms service, is spending a few days  
in Shanghai prior to proceeding  
Home. Mr. Bryant's departure will  
remove from China a well-known  
figure, for in September last he had  
completed a period of 50 years' resi-  
dence in China, during which time he  
had been successively in business, in  
the United States Consular service,  
and in the Customs.

Mr. Bryant, who is a New England  
man, reached Hongkong in the year  
1870, and proceeded to Foochow,  
joining Messrs. John Foster & Co.  
His position here he held for four  
years, and then joining his country's  
consular service he went to Hankow,  
having in the meantime learned Chi-  
nese. Afterwards he was transferred  
to Newchwang and Tientsin, and while  
at the latter port he transferred to the  
Customs. This was in 1881, so that  
he has now completed 40 years with  
the Customs. As an official in this  
service he attained a very high mea-  
sure of success, reaching the rank of  
Commissioner. He was at Yochow  
in Hunan during the troublous times  
of the past year or two, and when it  
is borne in mind that on one occasion  
the whole Customs' staff had to be  
rescued from a position of great dan-  
ger by means of lighters, the difficul-  
ties of the situation will readily be  
understood. That such measures were  
taken with complete success speaks  
highly for the capability of the Com-  
missioner.

Mr. Bryant is leaving for Amoy on  
Thursday, and thereafter he proceeds  
Home via Europe, his intention being  
to settle in California. To the North-  
China Daily News his departure is  
a matter for regret, for Mr. Bryant has  
been a reader for 50 years—all the  
time he has been in China—and in  
losing him as a regular reader there  
is a distinct feeling of breaking an old  
tie of friendship.

**A LOT OF "OLD FOOLS."**

FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOY'S VIEW  
OF THE POLICE.

A 15-year-old boy, whose record  
the police described as a terrible one  
for his age, appeared at Croydon  
Police-court.

He lives at Thornton Heath, and  
has been expelled from the Croydon  
Secondary School.

On a charge of stealing a watch and  
chain from a house in Hatfield-road,  
to which he pleaded guilty, he was  
remanded.

Detective Chambers said the boy  
had described the police as a lot of  
"old fools" from whom he could  
easily get away.

He was sent to Brixton on the  
ground of his character and for a  
medical report.

## WISEMAN, Ltd.

Go to

Wiseman's popular Cafe

for

TIFFIN

and

DINNER

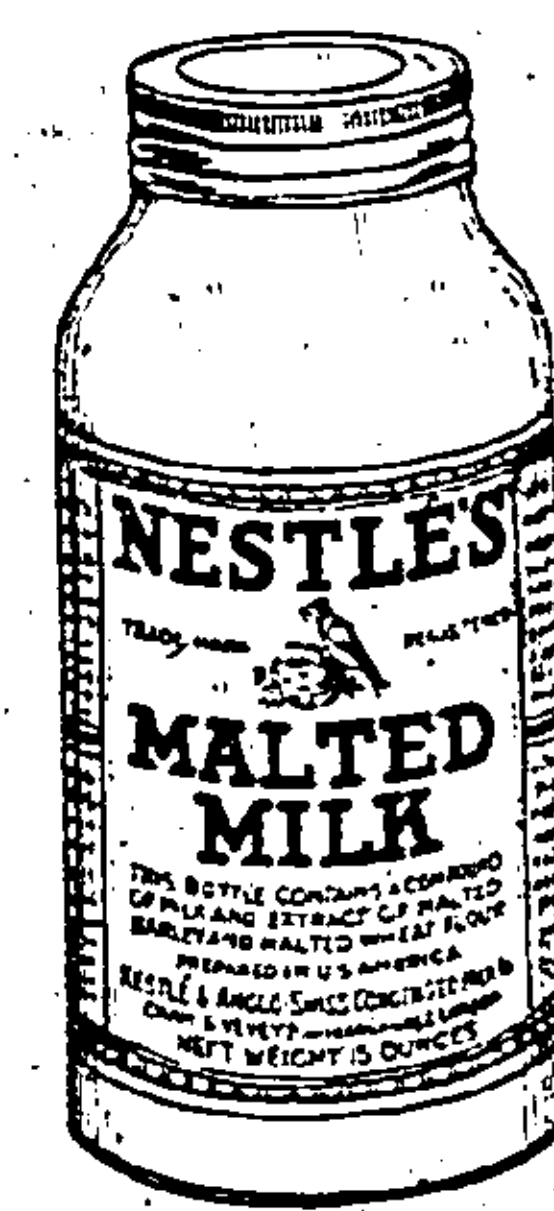
MONTHLY TICKETS (30 MEALS) \$30.00

Good food, good service and  
good music.

All meat, poultry, butter, milk, etc.,  
supplied by Dairy Farm.

Manager: D. M. GOODALL.

## THE



SOLD BY  
ALL  
STORES

IN TWO  
SIZES  
7 oz. & 15 oz.

## FOOD DRINK

APPLY FOR FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE TO

NESTLÉ'S CO.

AT  
HONGKONG, CANTON, SWATOW OR AMOY.

TRIALS SOLICITED BY  
**JAMES STEER**  
THE CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKER  
(Contractor to H. M. Naval Yard.)  
8, ICE HOUSE STREET, HONGKONG.

### A WOMAN'S MIND.

VARIABILITY OF OPINION.

UNIQUE ADVANTAGES.

"Heaven forbid!" was Mrs. Flo-  
rence Daniel's answer to the query,  
"Are women monkey-minded?" which  
was the title of her lecture at the  
Women's Freedom League headquar-  
ters, High Holborn. One similar pro-  
blem, however, she thought woman  
would have to plead guilty to, namely,  
a proneness to variability of opinion.

Was woman constitutionally incapable  
of remaining of the same mind for any  
length of time? Mrs. Daniel's an-  
swer was, "Of course not." But the  
query, "was woman constitutionally  
incapable of changing her mind more  
easily than man was answered affirma-  
tively." The whole intellectual and  
emotional life of a woman was, the  
lecturer said, subject to a rhythm and  
periodical alternation, so that in the  
course of twenty-eight days she might

be expected to "box the compass"  
in his point of view as regards a par-  
ticular subject. It was a woman's busi-  
ness to realise the value of this vari-  
ability, out of which was born new  
truths and enlightenment. Change of  
mind was not necessarily synonymous  
with indecision of action. Woman's  
privilege to change her mind was a  
mental peculiarity which carried with  
it unique advantages when properly  
realised and utilised.

In the course of the discussion  
which followed, Mrs. Lucas, who pre-  
sided, had no hostility to express to-  
wards what was implied in the title  
of the lecture, because of the mon-  
key's many good qualities. It was  
very imitative, she said, which was  
good from the educational point of  
view. The female monkey was known  
to be a very dutiful mother, and in  
many parts of the East the monkey  
race was





WATSON'S

"E"

THE PREMIER  
SCOTCH.DISTINCTIVE IN  
FLAVOUR. WELL MATURED.  
MELLOW.A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
Telephone No. 616.Wm. **Powell** Ltd.  
TELEPHONE 346CHILDREN'S  
JACK-TAR TOGSand COLORED  
WASHING FROCKS  
IN ALL SIZES.LADIES'  
WHITE CANVAS, SUEDE and KID  
AFTERNOON SHOES  
FOR  
SMART WEAR.

## CAR OWNERS.

Prolong the life of your Car by keeping it in condition. Inspection monthly by an Expert Motor Engineer will cut your Repair Bill down and save you Expense, Time, Trouble and Annoyance.

For particulars apply to

**E. MOW FUNG,**  
F. W. D. Automotive Service Department,  
60, Des Voeux Road Central.

## BIRTH.

**DISSMEYER.**—On April 11, 1921, at Shanghai, Lieut. John A. Dissmeyer, a son.

## MARRIAGE.

**HARRISON-HOERTER.**—On April 12, 1921, at Shanghai, Lieut. George A. Harrison, R.N., only son of the late Lt.-Col. H. C. V. Harrison, R.F.A., and Mrs. Harrison, to Marion, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Hoerter, of Shanghai.

## DEATH.

**ROWLAND.**—On April 10, 1921, at Hankow, after long and painful illness, Elizabeth Mary, wife of T. J. Rowland, aged 47 years.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE"  
HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1921.

## IMPOSTHUMOUS TIMES.

In the *Times* Literary Supplement for March 10 of this year there appears a letter which must interest practically every reader of *Shakespeare*. As that should include practically every reader of the *China Mail*, we take notice of it. The letter, signed O. W. F. Lodge, refers to the passage in "Hamlet," act iv., which says:

Two thousand souls, and twenty thousand ducats: Will not debate the question of this straw: This is the imposthume of much wealth and peace, That inward breaks, and shows no cause without. Why the man dies. Quoting from the Devonshire facsimile of the 1604 quarto, he gives the word as "Imposthume," and

considers the passage "puzzling" because in his opinion "an imposthume that inward breaks" is not applicable to a war against foreigners, but only to civil war. We will disagree and argue with him on that point; but first we must clear the ground a little. Fortinbras is marching his Norwegian army through Denmark to attack the Poles when Hamlet sees him. There was no "scrap of paper" guaranteeing neutrality; rather the contrary, for Fortinbras bids a captain go tell the Danish King that he "claims the conveyance of a promised march over his kingdom." Hamlet elicits from the captain that they go "against some part of Poland," "to gain a little patch of ground that hath in it no profit but the name." Hamlet suggests that in that case the Poles will not trouble to defend it, is informed that they have already garrisoned it, and thereupon makes the comment already quoted. Mr. Lodge claims to have found Shakespeare's inspiration for it in a work by Sir John Cheeke, entitled "The Hurt of Sedition" (1569), from which he quotes as follows:

"So is sedition not only the weakness, but also the apostome of the Realm, which when it breaketh inwardly, putteth the State in great danger of recovery, and corrupteth the whole common wealth with the rotten furie, that it hath long putrified with." He continues: John Stow, in his continuation of "Holinshed's Chronicle" to this present year 1588, quotes the whole of the address of Sir John Cheeke on the Norfolk rebellion; and I have no doubt that it was here that Shakespeare read it and was struck by this passage. I judge so partly because we know that "Holinshed's Chronicle" was one of Shakespeare's favourite books, and partly because Stow in his quotation spells "apostome," "so is sedition not onely the weakness but also the apostome of the realm," and Shakespeare's "Imposthume" is

neither to this than to the "apostome" of the original. Ben Jonson in his "English Grammar" (1640) quotes from Sir John Cheeke thus: "Sedition is an Apostome, which, when it breaketh inwardly, putteth the State in great danger of Recovery." showing, I think, that more than he was quoting from the original. All this goes to justify the feeling that Hamlet's words, though applicable to "sedition, privy conspiracy, and rebellion," do not fit the occasion on which they are used. I have no explanation to offer, except the guess that there may have been some earlier shape of the play in which civil war took the place of the war between Norway and Poland. Perhaps the spelling has a bearing on the problem of the relationship between the printed page and the poet's MS. If we may look at the evidence from a slightly different point of view. Shakespeare often quotes from Holinshed, and that work is a great deal the more likely source of the passage in *Hamlet*. Jonson was a scholarly poet, with a scholar's habit of going to the original. And we find "apostome" in Holinshed, and "Imposthume" in Shakespeare; we find "apostome" in Cheeke, and "Apostome" in Jonson. How did that "u," which is not in Cheeke, get into the printed page of *Hamlet* except from Shakespeare's pen, who copied it from Holinshed?

We find it quite as "puzzling" to guess why Mr. Lodge thinks that Hamlet's words "do not fit the occasion on which they are used." They seem to us singularly appropriate, and we think the passage quoted sufficiently explains itself. However you spell it, whether imposthume, impostume, apostome, apostume, the reference is to an abscess. It is a literary image drawn from the language of surgery, and refers to bad matter in the blood, to a collection of pus. An abscess that "inward breaks" is what we call an internal abscess, more dangerous than an external eruption. It can apply to a war of foreign aggression as forcibly as to a seditious outbreak; and Hamlet, referring to "much wealth and peace" as the cause of that useless invasion, made his meaning very plain. Jesurun had waxed fat and kicked. Over feeding had brought on bad humours. This "straw," this trumpery quarrel, was symptomatic of an internal (moral) abscess. As a man dying of such an abscess "shows no cause," so the Norwegians showed no cause for this march against the Poles. The shrewd and thoughtful Hamlet deduced too much wealth and peace, and the secret abscess of purulent militarism. So have we always read the passage. If we have readers who have interpreted it otherwise, or found it puzzling, we are willing to hear from them. We do not promise to "suffer gladly" any other who would maintain that "there may have been some earlier shape of the play in which civil war took the place of the war between Norway and Poland," and that on no stronger ground than the use of the form "imposthume," which, by the way, was employed by Froide in his "Short Studies." Both "apostome" and "imposthume" are archaic, and we have no means of proving the usage of Shakespeare's time. It is, however, not likely that such a fertile mind had to go to Cheeke or Holinshed for such a simple and obvious bit of imagery. As we say that Shakespeare's "worm in the bud" was derived from some earlier writer's reference to maggots.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending April 2, 1921, amounted to 92,864 tons and the sales during the period, to 60,699 tons.

Members of the Q.C.O.B.A. are invited to send their silver sporting trophies to Mr. W. Kay at Queen's College for exhibition at the Annual Dinner before Saturday the 23rd inst.—*Advt.*

The wedding was solemnized at All Saints' Church, Tientsin, recently, of Mr. R. E. Sedgwick, acting accountant of the Tientsin branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and Miss Norah Tafton.

Members of the Q.C.O.B.A. are requested to forward their subscriptions to the Hon. Secretary on or before Thursday the 21st, after which date no subscriptions can be received.—*Advt.*

There was some trouble on board the "Enryalus," at Singapore when she arrived there recently, carrying about 2,000 coolies from China. There being a case of cerebro-spinal meningitis on board, the passengers were ordered to go into quarantine. The coolies refused to do so and attacked some of the crew. Inspector Alexander went on board with an armed guard of Sikhs and found that the trouble was caused by a case of the marine police, who had gone aboard earlier, and the coolies cleared.

## SPECIAL CABLES.

## GANG ROBBERS SHOT.

## PLANTERS NOT ARRESTED.

[China Mail Special.]

SINGAPORE, April 18.

In the Johore shooting case the Europeans were not arrested as the men shot were gang robbers. [A Singapore cable dated April 14, stated:—Two European planters named Allgrove and Nichol have been arrested in connection with a shooting affray on Pelipah Valley Estate in Johore in which two Chinese were killed, the Europeans considering them gang robbers.]

## NEW CABLE COMPLETED.

## GOVERNOR'S CONGRATULATIONS.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, April 18.

The direct Madras-Singapore cable has been completed. The Governor, Sir Laurence Nugent Guillemard, K. B. E. has cabled the Chairman of the Eastern Extension congratulating him on the feat.

## SHANGHAI JEWS FOR PALESTINE.

## FIRST SEND-OFF.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, April 19.

An event unique for Shanghai was a representative gathering of Jews on Monday, which assembled to bid farewell to fifty compatriots leaving for Palestine. These were mostly eastern Europeans. Others are following shortly. The Zionist Association is aiding these pioneers of the "return" to the Holy Land.

## FIRE AT SHANGHAI.

## FOOTUNG WIPED OUT.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, April 19.

A fire at Footung has destroyed sixty shops and houses, practically wiping out the village. It is at the moment threatening Butterfield and Swire's storage sheds.

## SHANGHAI VICE.

## CATERERS WANT FRESH START.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, April 19.

The proprietors of "The Trenches," recently closed, are attempting to reopen in another locality under nominal Chinese registration. Public opinion is opposed to this.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

For the theft of four dozen penknives, which formed part of the cargo of the s.s. "Nikko Maru," a coolie who was yesterday arrested on Ho's wharf with the knives concealed in his girdle, was this morning sentenced by Magistrate Orme to three months' hard labour.

The Chinese charged before the Puisse Judge, Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, with having robbed a widow at Po Kong village in the New Territory on March, "was found guilty by the jury and sentenced to five years' imprisonment and ten strokes of the cat."

The Japanese Navy Department has decided to construct a dock at Kure which will be large enough to accommodate a warship of the 40,000 ton class. It is expected that the construction work will take about three years and when it is completed the 8-8 squadron will be perfectly equipped.

The following telegram has been received at the Straits Colonial Secretariat from the Colonial Secretary, Hongkong: "Please inform shipping agents, Singapore and Penang, that non-Chinese passengers, including Indians without passports, will not be permitted to land at Hongkong. They will be sent back at expense of company."

Two fatal cases of small pox, Chinese, and one fatal case of paratyphoid fever, Indian, were reported yesterday. Last week six Chinese died from small pox, three from enteric fever, one from puerperal fever, and four from influenza. Two non-fatal cases of small pox (both Chinese, one imported), three of paratyphoid fever (one Japanese, another Filipino, and the third Indian), one of cerebro-spinal fever (Chinese), and five of enteric fever (one Dane, imported, and the remainder Chinese) were also reported.

## BUSINESS TYPES.

## THE AMERICAN.

"Have you heard the story of the old woman who lived on a farm in New Hampshire. She had contracted to deliver two dozen fresh eggs to a customer at a certain hour on a certain day. When the time came for her to start to town, there was one egg short of two dozen. Did she substitute a stale egg or deliver with excuses the twenty-three fresh ones she had, or did she stay at home and let the customer wait a day or two? The story goes on to say that she did not."

Selecting a hen with a record as a layer, she cooped up this hen on the back of the backboard and started to town. On the road somewhere, the hen laid an egg, completing the two dozen. The customer noticed the warm egg. Instantly the story started travelling, and has made the old lady famous for 500 miles in all directions from her farm.

The point to this little story is, of course, that the farmer lady had the right idea on sameness. The above might be an extract from a typical American business letter and the average American business man would regard it as an excellent illustration of the benefits which follow from thoroughness in business.

The ordinary English merchant on the other hand would more likely be moved to ridicule and there you have the difference in the psychology of the two nations. Americans are strongly inclined to take for granted that what interests them in business must make the same appeal to everyone else. Perhaps nine-tenths of the business letters received in Hongkong come from the United States and nine-tenths of these go at once into the waste paper basket, or to use the American term—the discard. It is a waste of time to read them. Why they were ever written is a mystery which possibly the writers themselves cannot solve. Probably they derive their origin from the worship of the American fetish of system, organisation, and advertisement which is developed not to a fine art but to extremes. The same mail bears the same circulars for Texas and Timbuctoo.

The United States is a great nation with an inherent talent for business but it lacks something possessed by the older nations like Britain and Germany.

Americans often arrive in China expecting to find virgin territory with millions of natives ready to exchange all the riches of the East in return for their products.

To their surprise they discover that the ships of the English East India Co. were paying regular visits to China soon after the year 1600, and that the hold then acquired by Britain has never been relaxed.

Similarly an American Automobile Company is quite capable of offering a Hongkong firm the sole agency for the provinces of Kwangsi and Yunnan and might expect the sales to be big because of the vast territory covered by the agency. Only an actual visit to these two roadless provinces by a representative of the company will completely convince the manufacturers that there is small chance of business.

Here is the secret of most of the errors and deficiencies of American business—ignorance of the real conditions, lack of that knowledge which is only acquired by experience. In export business Britain has the accumulated wisdom of nearly three hundred years to draw upon; American export trade really began during the war. Britain is like the grey haired merchant of ripe experience, able to conserve his powers, and focus them to some purpose in the right direction. America is his youthful competitor, full of "pep" but rather ignorant of affairs and extremely wasteful of his energies.

In America's youth lies her weakness, but here also lies her strength. Youth, if a defect, is one which only too quickly remedies itself. Experience also can be rapidly acquired.

The United States has only lately realised the value of export trade and will soon learn the methods which are necessary for its success. One likely improvement will be the despatch of better men as its travelling representatives. Lately we have read criticisms of the type of man sent out by British concerns, but it was their gentlemanliness which was questioned and not their commercial ability. The average British representative sent East does know his business although it is doubtful if the same can be said of the American traveller of the recent past. America has much better men at home and lately many of them have been prospecting in China.

During the war many of the regular lines sold in the Far East could not be obtained from Europe and merchants here turned to America for their requirements. These were filled more or less satisfactorily but the general belief was that as soon as hostilities ceased, trade would swing back again to Britain. The hold gained by America during the war would soon be loosened. This opinion, generally held after the Armistice, has not been borne out by facts: America's export trade instead of falling away has increased.

The United States having become a highly industrialised country producing a surplus far beyond her home requirements and this excess must go

## OFFICIAL BREACH OF PROMISE.

## HONGKONG'S FAITHLESSNESS.

It has not so far been denied that Governor May did promise the civil servants going to war that their period of military service would count for leave. Nor has any contradiction been made of the *China Mail* statement that the present executive is officially committing breach of that promise. *Track* of March 16 refers to the matter as follows:

"Does the Colonial Office allow a Governor to dishonour a pledge given to the Civil Service by his predecessor? I am told that this is happening in Hongkong. Civil servants who volunteered to come home to join the Army in the early part of the war were assured by the then Governor that their period of military service would be reckoned for leave just as if they remained in the colony. The present Governor refuses to recognise this undertaking the men who returned from the war being told that they must wait for another five years for the leave which became due while they were away fighting."

Now, what about it?

Big changes and improvements are to be made in the Yokohama telephone system. The old German Club and the Yokohama Waterworks office have been purchased, and their site will contain a new telephone building. The present buildings are now being taken down and a contract will soon be let for the construction of a modern telephone exchange to take their places.

to other lands. England, Japan, and Germany have all to reckon with America as one of their keenest competitors for the export trade in manufactured goods.

The economic breakdown in Europe has vastly strengthened the position of America. When the workers of Britain strike, orders are placed in the United States. Indeed the contrast between pre-war conditions and those obtaining now is very striking. Formerly the United States was a debtor country with plenty of European money invested in undertakings in the United States. To-day Europe owes more money than it can pay.

If America was a buyer of European produce, a balance might eventually be reached but she now manufactures more than she requires and has erected Custom's barriers to protect her industries. If Europe (and especially Britain) cannot pay her borrowings by produce how can she ever hope to pay? But is this the only method of squaring the debt? It is possible that instead of the transfer of goods we shall see the transfer of valuable property. The debt which Europe owes to the United States can be wiped out by transferring to American citizens European undertakings equal in value to that debt.

Already Americans have been buying up European property on a very large scale. Several big German concerns have recently been reorganised and financed by American money.

If this process continues Europe may become a dependency of the United States and, in fact, owing to the transfer of money during the war America now holds much of Europe in pawn.

It is unlikely that a country thus favourably placed will slacken any of its efforts towards economic domination of the world.

The American aim at becoming not only the world's manufacturers, but the world's merchants, shippers and bankers as well. They certainly possess enormous advantages in the boundless natural resources of their country.

While the American is a comparatively new arrival in the East yet he is here to stay.

The present high value of the gold dollar works against his export trade, but his natural ingenuity will devise means to circumvent that difficulty. He arrives in China to find the Chinese people well disposed towards him. His way has already been paved by thousands of returned students and workmen all sympathetically inclined towards America and filled with an appreciation of the greatness of his country. He possesses a distinct advantage over his chief competitor in his entire lack of dignity. An Englishman seldom forgets to attempt to convince other races of his innate superiority.

The American is hail-fellow well met with all.

He is the most approachable man in the world, the easiest to make friends and to make friends with. The natural frankness of his manner makes it a pleasure to do business with him.

Consciously or unconsciously the American is aware that in "business" there is neither East nor West, border nor breed nor birth, and unless the British merchant also realises this fact and acts accordingly he will have no reasonable cause for complaint when the Chinese buyers go past his door and put their business in the way of Americans.

—R. D.

[Next Article—The Compradore.]

## SPORT.

## LAWN TENNIS.

## H.K.C.C. TOURNAMENTS.

Only two matches in connection with the above tournaments were played on the H.K.C.C. courts yesterday afternoon. Very close and interesting games resulted as follows:

Mixed Doubles Handicap Final—Major H. G. Bagnall and Mrs. Bagnall beat Lieut.-Col. F. J. Bowen and Miss V. Bowen, 2-6, 7-5, 6-1.

Club Championships—J. B. Penman beat G. W. Sewell, 7-5, 3-6, 6-1, 6-1.

## CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES FINAL.

Weather permitting, R. and H. Hancock will meet V. Yvanovich and Wong Po Keung in the final match of the open Championship Doubles, to-morrow, April 20, play commencing at 4.30 p.m.

Booking of reserved seats for this match was open for members, subscribers and holders of "privilege tickets" at the Pavilion until noon to-day, after which it was transferred to Messrs. Moutrie's where tickets may now be purchased at \$1 each.

## FAR EASTERN OLYMPIAD.

## HONGKONG'S TENNIS TEAM.

At a meeting of the Chinese Recreation Club, in whose hands was left the selection of the tennis team from Hongkong to represent China at the Far Eastern Olympiad, the following were chosen—Ng Sze Kwong, M. W. Lo, Wei Wing Lock, Choa Man Ping and M. T. Yew (reserve). Ng Sze Kwong was appointed captain in charge of the team. M. K. Lo and Wong Po Keung were asked, but are not able to go.

## SHOOTING.

## TAKOO R.C. v. KOWLOON DOCKS.

A friendly shoot under Hongkong Rifle League conditions with 10 men per team (the 8 best scores to count) was held on Takoo Range, on Sunday, between teams representing Takoo Rifle Club and Kowloon Dock. Takoo won by 19 points. Mr. Swan was top scorer for the winners with 138, and Mr. G. Goodman for Kowloon with 127.

## TAKOO.

	200	500	600	Pts.
Mr. Swan	47	46	45	138
" Summers	42	45	44	131
" Eldridge	38	41	45	124
" C. Young	37	43	42	122
" F. A. Wells	37	43	39	119
" Bateman	41	38	40	119
" Wallace	30	42	39	111
" Lyle	29	37	43	109
Total				973

" Grimshaw	30	37	37	104
" G. Morrison	30	36	32	98

## KOWLOON.

	200	500	600	Pts.
Mr. G. Goodman	43	42	42	127
" F. L. Goodman	45	43	37	125
" Ratty	41	40	40	121
" Young	40	41	37	118
" Colleen	44	32	41	117
" Lapsley	39	37	40	116
" Duncan	39	40	37	116
" Keith	42	41	31	114
Total				954

" Smyth	37	27	35	99
" Cuthill	32	33	24	89

## WHY.

## IS SNOW WHITE?

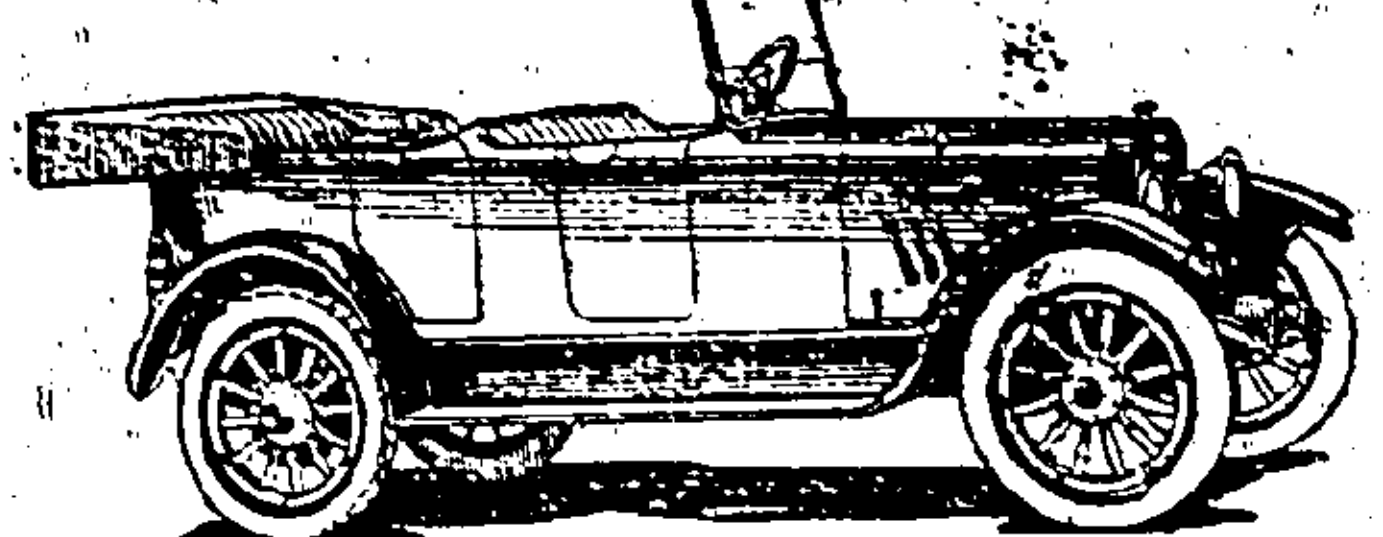
Even those who have not visited the seashore are familiar with the whiteness of foam, formed by churning up of the water so that tiny particles of it are mixed with the air—and foam is very closely allied to snow, in that both of them are formed from water. In the case of snow, however, the water is frozen and forms minute crystals, which, under the microscope, resolve themselves into structures of exquisitely delicate arrangement. The microscope, however, would also show something else. It would indicate at once that the crystals of which the snowflakes are made up are each clear and transparent, being tiny particles of ice, but lying together and being placed at varying angles so that they throw the light in all directions just as salt or sugar does.

In other words, the flakes of snow do not retain any portion of the light which falls upon them, but reflect it all, thus producing the dazzling white effect which we call "snow-white," provided, of course, that the light is white. If it is coloured, the snow reflects it just the same, appearing to take on the tint of the light itself.

With the intention, as stated by the local native papers, of preventing the machinations of rice peddlers, a group of Chinese rice merchants proposes to organise a great company for the sale of rice in Hongkong. These merchants invite the Wu Han authorities to join them as shareholders and superintend the adjustment of the sale of rice by other merchants.



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## DISORDERLY EUROPEANS.

## MAKE ROBBERY AT TOTO SING.

Before Magistrate Lindsell this morning, W. F. Gillespie and D. M. Reay were charged with (1) having damaged a bottle of brandy valued at \$4, the property of the To To Sing Restaurant, (2) disorderly conduct in the restaurant. They both denied the charges.

Evidence was given to the effect that the defendants entered the restaurant about 11 o'clock last night and ordered drinks. As it was not customary to sell liquor without meals, they were refused, whereupon Gillespie climbed over the counter and removed a bottle of brandy from the wine shelf and took it outside where he broke it on the stone steps of the house next door. Police whistles were blown, and the defendants were arrested by Sgt. Burnshaw. As there was no evidence against Reay excepting that he was in Gillespie's company, the Magistrate discharged him. Gillespie was convicted and fined \$15, and ordered to pay \$4 to the restaurant as compensation.

## THEATRE ROYAL.

H. B. WARING COMPANY.

With the presentation at the Theatre Royal last evening of the Anglo-Indian drama "The Witness for the Defence" the H. B. Waring Company commenced what should prove a notably successful season in Hongkong. An audience that was of encouragingly large proportions greeted the presentation of the piece with enthusiasm.

The play which is, of course, a dramatized version of the well-known story by A. E. W. Mason, provides many opportunities for capable acting which were taken full advantage of last night by the various members of the cast. Briefly, the story deals with the unhappy experiences of Stella Ballantyne, the wife of an Indian official from whom, during his frequent bouts of drunkenness, she suffers brutal treatment. Finally, his unendurable cruelty and his scornful tauntings goad her to desperation and she shoots Ballantyne in the tent where a short while before Threske, an old acquaintance of hers, had been entertained at dinner. When tried for the murder of her husband, Stella, chiefly through the instrumentality of Threske, is acquitted and, returning to England, she later becomes engaged to be married. Threske, who knows a great deal more about the business than he chanced to admit in the witness box, reappears on the scene and insists that she shall confess her crime to her fiancé, Dick Hazellford. Fearful that an admission of guilt may kill Dick's love for her she hesitates but Threske is obdurate and finally she makes a dramatic confession in the presence of Dick and several members of his family. Dick, like a true hero, rises to the occasion, declares that it makes not the least difference to him as he knew about it all the time, and then comes the traditionally happy ending.

The bulk of the acting fell to the lot of Miss Jeannette Sherwin and Mr. Charles Quartermaine both of whom portrayed difficult roles faithfully and with distinction. As the unfortunate Stella Ballantyne, Miss Sherwin was the central figure in a series of highly dramatic situations and she played her part in a manner which left the audience in no doubt as to her capabilities as an emotional actress. The character of Threske was well sustained by Mr. Quartermaine and Mr. Frank Vosper, as Dick Hazellford, made a delightfully debonair hero. Mr. Frederick Annetley's characterisation of Stephen Ballantyne, the brutal husband was remarkably well done and the part of Professor Hazellford was successfully interpreted by Mr. Wordley Hulce. Mr. Christian Morrow and Miss Rita Ricardo portrayed minor roles capably.

The company's second production, to be staged this evening, will be "Mr. Pim Passes By" and on Wednesday night "The Merchant of Venice" will be staged.

A Chinese was yesterday removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries received through jumping from the verandah of the first floor of No. 9, Caine Road, in the small hours of yesterday morning. He entered the house to steal, and, being surprised by one of the inmates rushed to the verandah and jumped over. His condition is considered serious.

## TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

## COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.

OFFICES FOR HONGKONG.

An innovation which will be watched with keen interest by everyone concerned with the commercial progress of the Colony is the appointment of Mr. Edward S. Little, formerly general manager in the Far East for Messrs. Brunner Mond and Company. The appointment is the first step towards the establishment of an Australian trade commissioner service throughout the world.

Speaking from a 30 years' experience of Chinese conditions, Mr. Little has told the Australian Government that there are splendid markets in this part of the world for Australian goods and it will be his task to justify that belief and to indicate to Australian manufacturers just where those markets are to be found. He is at present in Australia and before returning here the new commissioner will pay a visit to the various Australian Capitals for the purpose of getting into touch with business men interested in the development of a trade connection with China.

Mr. Little's headquarters in China will be at Shanghai but it is proposed to open a branch office at Hongkong. Applications have been called by the Commonwealth Government from individuals possessing the necessary commercial experiences to qualify them for appointment as office assistants and it is expected that the Chinese trade commissioner service will very shortly be going in full working order.

Hongkong, as the handiest port in the Far East for Australian shipments, should come in for a goodly share of the benefits which this new departure of the Australian Government may be expected to bring in its train.

## AN EDUCATED THIEF.

YAUMATI SCHOOL ROBBED.

Two Chinese were this morning charged before Magistrate Orme with the theft of a Remington typewriter from the Yaumati School. They both pleaded "not guilty."

A youth employed at the school as the cook's assistant, said that early yesterday morning he went into the school office to dust the desks and saw the first defendant inside attempting to open a window. When he asked the defendant what he was doing in the room, the latter replied "Nothing," and walked out. Later the typewriter was found missing.

The police said that as the result of enquiries made, the machine was recovered at No. 1, Chongsha Street. First defendant was arrested in a house in Shanghai Street, and on information given by him the police went to No. 81, Woohong Street, and arrested second defendant.

The occupier of house No. 1, Chongsha Street, said that first defendant had lived as her boarder for three years and left her house last month. About 5 o'clock yesterday morning both defendants came to her house and asked her to keep the typewriter for them for a while. She did not know that it was stolen property, or she would not have taken charge of the machine.

The first defendant said that he was a past pupil of the school, and had worked for sometime as interpreter at the Tung Wah Hospital, and held a very good certificate of character. He had no intention of committing the offence alleged against him, but was led into it by the other man.

The second defendant who said that he was a musician, said that for several nights first defendant had enticed him to join him in the theft of the typewriter but he refused. Yesterday when he again broached the question, witness agreed and went with him.

Mr. de Martin, the headmaster of the school, said that he did not know first defendant personally, but he had looked up his record and found that he had borne a very good character while at school.

Remarking that as first defendant appeared to be a person of some education, he did not wish to send him to jail, the Magistrate remanded the prisoners in police custody until Thursday, instructing first defendant in the meantime to try and find some one to stand security for him.

## TOKYO SUPER-HOTEL.

## A CHAIN OF HOTELS.

T. K. K. PLANS NEW BUILDING.

Tokyo, April 18.—Erection of a hotel fronting the Tokyo Station Plaza larger than the Katjo building is the keystone in the plan for a chain of three large hotels in Japan to be operated in connection with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, according to Mr. Soichiro Asano, President of the shipping firm and head of a score of other industries in this country. The plans call for an expenditure of at least 20 million yen.

"Plans are well under way," says Mr. Asano, "to put up a new hotel in front of the Tokyo Station where there are about 4,000 tsubo of ground available for the purpose. The new hotel will be slightly larger both in width and length, than the Katjo, or Tokyo Marine Insurance Building, the largest building in this country at present. There will be 800 rooms in the new hotel, capable of accommodating 2,000 guests. I first thought that about 110,000,000 would be sufficient to erect it, but it was learned that at least 175,000,000 is needed when an estimate was recently made by an American architectural firm."

## HOTEL IN YOKOHAMA.

"Besides, I wish to have a hotel in Yokohama, and it was really with this intention that I bought about 1,300 tsubo of ground on the Bund where the old Club Hotel had previously stood. I want a hotel there that can accommodate about 300 guests, for which I was prepared to spend some 75,000,000 at the time I bought the site. I do not wish to have a large hotel there for there are now several hotels in Yokohama under foreign ownership. My next step will be to enlarge the Oriental Hotel in Kobe, which was acquired by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha some time ago, by adding at least two more storeys. However, if this plan is not permitted by the building authorities, I will erect an annex somewhere in the port."

After spending a few days in Kobe, Mr. Asano will go to Nagasaki in order to give final orders for the refitting of the "Taiko Maru," formerly the German liner "Cap Finisterre." Mr. Asano has in mind elaborate plans to refit thoroughly this liner, which is already quite luxuriously appointed. He said that he did not consider profits in taking over the operation of the liner, which other shipping firms refused. "There may possibly be a loss of one million yen to operate this ship, but I am determined to take this risk in order to save the face of my nation."

## EXPECTS TOURIST INFUX.

"Due to the world-wide economic slump, freight traffic is now depressed in all directions, but passenger traffic has not fallen off. As soon as world economic conditions improve, there will surely be a greater passenger traffic and it is easy to see that more excellent passenger boats and good hotels are needed in this country."

It is only with this object in view that I am now trying to put up the new hotels and take up such a steamer, which none of my countrymen desired to accept. It may be true that international economic conditions will grow still worse, yet I believe in the great future of the passenger trade and the hotel business, and I am simply endeavouring to be fully prepared to grasp an opportunity as soon as it presents itself."—Japan Advertiser.

## A MUCH TEMPTED AMAH.

When charged before Magistrate Orme this morning with the theft of \$583 worth of jewellery, an amah employed at No. 8, Wongchong Road said that she only took the things "for a look."

She intended to return them to her mistress. The mistress who said that she paid the defendant \$550 per month as salary, said that when she left the house at 3.30 p.m., yesterday, she left her jewellery in a cash box on her dressing table and gave the key to the defendant to take charge of. When she came back, the box was gone. Defendant said she knew nothing about it, so she sent for the police. When the latter arrived, the defendant produced a diamond ring from her person and led the police to the kitchen where a pair of gold mounted rattan bangles and two other rings were found concealed under the stove. Another pair of gold bangles valued at \$150 were still missing. Remarking that it was very imprudent of the mistress to trust the defendant, who was the recipient of a small salary, with such a large quantity of jewellery, thus putting temptation in her way, the Magistrate said that he would treat the defendant leniently in view of the circumstances of the case and sentence her to one month's hard labour.

Among the passengers who left on the P. and O. str. "Khyber" for home were Captain and Mrs. J. E. Inch and family. It is their present intention to settle in the Old Country, but their many friends hope that the call of the East will bring them back again.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVALS.

Per ss. "Shinjo Maru" yesterday—Mrs. F. C. Allen, Mrs. H. C. Ashby, Mr. H. Axehood, Mr. C. Ambrose, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Bessy, Mrs. M. Bessy, Mrs. A. M. Burrows, Mr. W. Barr, Mr. J. N. Boyd, Mrs. J. C. Bull, Mrs. M. Garsody, Mrs. E. B. Clough, Mrs. R. Dean, Miss H. Davies, Miss R. Daniel, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Dibbitt, Mr. E. L. Durham, Mr. W. H. Eddy, Mrs. M. P. Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ferguson, Mr. R. Flood, Mr. E. P. Fudillon, Mrs. B. S. Gailley, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gill, Mr. J. G. Gonzalez, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Goring, Mrs. F. D. Harrison, Mrs. L. Harrison, Mr. A. Hashind, Mrs. O. M. Hudson, Mrs. C. R. Holt, Mrs. J. D. Riets, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hyde, Mrs. F. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. B. Johnson, Mrs. R. Kain, Mr. M. Lord, Mr. R. Lopez, Mrs. M. E. Lassen, Mrs. M. Lehman, Mrs. A. M. Leimboch, Mrs. R. L. Lindsey, Miss A. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. H. Molden, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Moley, Messrs. P. J. P. O'Connor, L. C. O'Quinn, Mrs. F. Peterson, Miss L. A. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Ostwalt, Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Priest, Miss R. Quigley, Mr. H. C. Raley, Mrs. E. K. Reid, Mrs. E. J. Reid, Miss M. W. Reid, Miss F. M. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. M. Rogers, Mrs. L. F. Reese, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sanders, Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Violette, Miss J. J. Schneider, Miss A. Sorrento, Mr. D. A. Sallier, Miss L. Summings, Mr. J. J. Vetter, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Valentine, Miss H. R. Wright, Miss M. P. Zamora, and Miss R. Zamora.

## DEPARTURES.

Per P. & O. "Dunera" to-day—Messrs. F. H. B. C. T. Colles, Abdorahim, R. R. Hynd, Mr. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hynd, Mrs. A. E. Moley, Messrs. P. J. P. O'Connor, L. C. O'Quinn, Mrs. F. Peterson, Miss L. A. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Ostwalt, Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Priest, Miss R. Quigley, Mr. H. C. Raley, Mrs. E. K. Reid, Mrs. E. J. Reid, Miss M. W. Reid, Miss F. M. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. M. Rogers, Mrs. L. F. Reese, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sanders, Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Violette, Miss J. J. Schneider, Miss A. Sorrento, Mr. D. A. Sallier, Miss L. Summings, Mr. J. J. Vetter, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Valentine, Miss H. R. Wright, Miss M. P. Zamora, and Miss R. Zamora.

## RHINE BRIDES.

## 112 FOR BRITISH SOLDIERS.

Sir L. Worthington-Evans in Parliament said he was informed that the number of British officers and soldiers in the Army of Occupation on the Rhine who had married German women up to December 31, 1920, was approximately 112.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Dr. R. J. Wong has reported to the police that about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, someone entered the drawing room of his residence, No. 7, St. Stephen's Lane, by cutting a pane of glass in the window, and stole an electric fan valued at \$50.

One of the prettiest weddings that has been seen this year in Peking was celebrated on April 4 in the British Legation Chapel, says the N. C. Standard. The contracting parties were Mr. Sydney Edward Lucas, Assistant Manager of the Bank of China and Miss Ellen Clatterbuck, sister of Mrs. M. E. Weatherall.

Allah Bux, an Indian watchman employed at the M.B.K. coal yard in Yaumati, was last night removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from stab wounds on his face and neck, alleged to have been inflicted by a Chinese who attacked him while he was asleep in the yard. The victim says he is unable to give any cause for the attack.

The Bureau of Foreign Affairs state that a number of cases where Germans landing in China have failed to report themselves at the Bureau, produce their passports, and be registered, have been brought to the attention of the authorities. The regulations relating to Germans are still in force, and all Germans must register themselves at the local Bureau of Foreign Affairs, otherwise not only will the usual facilities be withdrawn but severe steps will be taken against all offenders. This applies also to Russians, who however, must register with the Bureau of Russian Affairs, and other unrecognized foreigners.

Holy Trinity Cathedral in Shanghai was on April 12 the scene of a somewhat novel happening, for Shanghai—a naval wedding. The contracting parties were Lieut. G. A. Harrison, R.N., of H.M.S. "Kinsch," son of the late Lieut. Col. H. C. V. Harrison, R.F.A., and Miss Marion Hoerter, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Hoerter. The wedding caused considerable interest in the Settlement and there was a big attendance of many of the leading people of the foreign community, a big show of uniforms by officers and men from the British gunboats of the Yangtze patrol and officers of the Expeditionary Force and the S.V.C.

## SALE OF

## ELECTRICAL

## FIXTURES

## 30% REDUCTION.

## THE UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

13, Chater Road.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

## URGENT NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS will be held in the Old Chamber of Commerce Room, CITY HALL, on THURSDAY, 21st inst., for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the General body of Members as regards the proposed STAMP ORDINANCE 1921.

This meeting will be held immediately after the meeting called for the purpose of nominating a Representative of the Chamber for the Legislative Council.

By Order,

E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Hongkong, April 18, 1921.

## CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD AND MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD OF CHINA.

MEMBERS of both Guilds are requested to attend a Combined MEETING at the Guilds' Offices, Sailors' Home, on THURSDAY, 21st April, at 2 P.M. sharp.

## BUSINESS.

For C. C. O. G. &amp; M. E. G. C.

W. J. STOKES, Branch Secretary, M.E.G.C.

Hongkong, April 19, 1921.

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE SECOND GYMKHANA is fixed for SATURDAY, May 7th, 1921. Draft Programmes and Entry forms may be obtained at Race Course, Hongkong Club and Canaway Bay Stables.

Entries CLOSE WEDNESDAY, 27th April, 1921.

Hongkong, April 19, 1921.

## NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY been appointed Agents for the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation Limited.

ARNHOLD BROTHERS &amp; Co., Ltd. Hongkong, April 19, 1921.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—By TWO LADY TEACHERS a FLAT in good locality in Hongkong. Furnished or unfurnished. Box 1279, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1921, commencing at 11.30 a.m. at No. 10 Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. Kowloon.

(THE SUBJECT OF THE AUCTION), 200 Bales Heavy Cane Green Stripe Gannias, 43" x 29" x 2 1/2 lbs.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LANEY BROS., Auctioneers. Hongkong, April 19, 1921.

## TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures, and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the China Mail, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each. (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

## THE FRUIT SEASON.

BOWEL complaint is sure to be prevented during the fruit season. Be sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand. It may save a life. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## FOULARD TIES

## FOR KNOTS or BOWS

## IN ALL THE

## Newest Designs

## and Colourings.

## HAND—WOVEN

## AND

## HEMSTITCHED

## PURE LINEN

## HANDKERCHIEFS

## MADE FROM

## SPECIALLY PREPARED YARN

\$32.00 to \$48.00 per dozen.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

## ENGLISH AND ITALIAN

## VIOLINS

## SPECIALLY PEGGED FOR THIS CLIMATE

## THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

18, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

TEL. 1282.



Start Right from the First With Shirley President Braces

Youth's natural activity should be unhampered. Your first pair of braces should be the kind that admits of the greatest freedom of action.

SHIRLEY PRESIDENT BRACES are so fashioned as to give the greatest ease to the movements of the body. Cable cords sliding through tubes mounted on adjustable swivels give with every action. There is no strain on growing and active bodies and straight shoulders.

SOLD BY GOOD DEALERS EVERYWHERE. Look for the name on the buckles and the printed guarantee label: "SHIRLEY PRESIDENT"

President's Suspender Company

Shirley, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

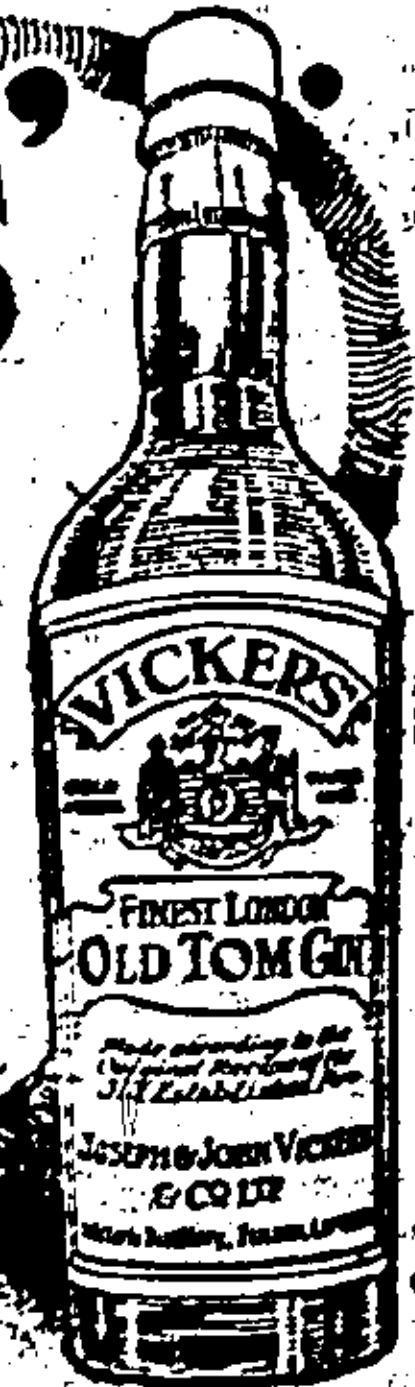
Established in 1879. Cable Address: President.

## Vickers' LONDON Gin

The Perfection of over a Century's Experience in Gin Distilling

"BOTH BRANDS ARE BENEFICIAL"

FINEST LONDON OLD TOM FINEST LONDON UNSWEETENED



Price per Case 1 doz. qts. Duty Paid \$23.00

SOLE AGENTS:—

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

5, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Tel. No. 125.



## SHIPPING

## HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMERS.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Callings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.

From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 6 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

## SAILINGS.

To Macao—daily at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m.)

From Macao—daily at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 5 p.m. only.)

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook &amp; Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

## DODWELL &amp; COMPANY, LTD.

## STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to

NEW YORK AND/OR BOSTON.

Via Suez or Panama Canal at Owner's Option.

S.S. "BOWEN CASTLE" Sailing on or about 15th May.

## LLOYD TRIESTINO

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "TRIESTE" Sailing on or about 22nd April.

S.S. "PERSIA" Sailing on or about 15th May.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA &amp; DANUBE PORTS.

FUMES having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through B.L.ading.

FOR SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING CARGO on through Bills of Lading For South AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CAIRO, in conjunction with the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND APCAL LINES.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply—

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON ANTWERP ROTTERDAM &amp; HAMBURG—Monthly direct

BURMA MARU—Sundays, 20th April.

BUENOS AIRES—Río de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Durban &amp; Cape Town via

Singapore—Passenger Service.

CRISTO MARU—Sundays, 15th May.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

SAIGON MARU—Sundays, 20th April.

GANGES MARU—Sundays, 30th April.

DELI &amp; BANGKOK VIA SAIGON &amp; SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly

service.

SEIKEN MARU—Sundays, 1st May.

Excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and

Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE &amp; TACOMA—Via Shanghai and

Japan—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in

Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S. in connection with Chicago

Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

ARIZONA MARU—Sundays, 20th April.

NEW YORK—Regular Monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama and

Colon Ports.

SUMATRA MARU—Sundays, 31st May.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.

SEIKO MARU—Sundays, 1st April.

KEELUNG &amp; SWATOW &amp; AMOY—Three steamers have excellent accommo-

dation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from

the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

AMAKUSA MARU—Sundays, 24th April.

TAKAO &amp; SWATOW &amp; AMOY.

SOSHI MARU—Sundays, 21st April.

For sailing dates at further particulars please apply to

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

## NEW YORK DIRECT.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

## "BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LD. &amp; CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LD.)

AND

## AMERICAN &amp; MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

BOSTON &amp; NEW YORK—"CITY OF DUNKIRK"—25th April.

BOSTON &amp; NEW YORK—"KNIGHT COMPANION"—13th May.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD., HONGKONG

HONGKONG &amp; CANTON REISER &amp; CO., CANTON.

## CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA &amp; SANDAKAN.

"HWAH PING" 22nd April.

"VICTORIA" 29th April.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE CHINA &amp; AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.

Agents. Telephone No. 2507 112, Connaught Road Central.

## STEAMING COAL.

Contracts Solicited for Bunkering Ships at Hongkong, Shanghai, Keelung (Formosa) and All Leading Japan Ports.

## K. KIMURA &amp; CO.

2, Connaught Road Central.

Cable Add. "Propaganda" Tel. No. 2520.

## SHIPPING

## C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STRAITS TO ALL

NEWCHANG TUNNAN Apr. 20, at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI SUNGUNG Apr. 21, at Noon.

SHANGHAI WENH Apr. 21, at Noon.

HOIHOW, PARHOI &amp; HAIPHONG KATONG Apr. 23, at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN SHITANG Apr. 24, at 10 a.m.

MANILA, CEBU &amp; ILOILO TAIKOW Apr. 25, at 4 p.m.

AMOI, SHANGHAI AND PUKOW SINGAPORE Apr. 26, at Noon.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO &amp; TIENTSIN KICHOW Apr. 26, at 4 p.m.

WEIHAIWEI CHEFOO &amp; TIENTSIN KICHOW Apr. 28, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL and CARGO. Excellent

Saloon accommodation, amplitude. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-

rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai

(thrice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading

to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai,

avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

HONGKONG LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 38.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

## PASSENGER &amp; FREIGHT SERVICE.

FOR MANILA.

S.S. "WENATCHEE" Sailing May 3rd

VICTORIA VANCOUVER SEATTLE.

Calling Shanghai—Kobe—Yokohama.

S.S. "CROSSEYS" (Freight only) April 16 May 21st.

S.S. "WENATCHEE" May 14 June 3rd.

S.S. "EDMORE" (Freight only) May 24 July 10th.

S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" July 5 July 26th.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT.

Calling Kobe—Yokohama.

S.S. "MONTAGUE" (Freight only) April 26th June 1st.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland common point Passenger and

Freight Particulars.

## THE ADMIRAL LINE,

Telephones 2477 &amp; 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Kobe and Yokohama.)

"CROSSEYS" (Freight only) About April 19th.

(Calling at Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.)

"EDMORE" About May 24th

For MANILA.

"ABERCO" About May 23rd.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.)

"MONTAGUE" About Apr. 26th.

(Calling at Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.)

"ABERCO" About June 2nd.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

## THE ADMIRAL LINE,

Telephones 2477 &amp; 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

## SERVICE TO UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON.

Via Panama

For freight space and particulars apply to—

## THE BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

## THE ADMIRAL LINE,

AGENTS. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

Telephones 2477 &amp; 2478.



## REGULAR SERVICE

To &amp; From SAIGON-SINGAPORE-SUMATRA JAVA PORTS.

OPERATING THE FOLLOWING U.S.B. STEAMERS

LAKE FARREAR May 2nd.

LAKE OWAWA May 19th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all United States, Pacific Coast and

Overland Points.

For full Particulars and Rates. Apply to—

## THE ADMIRAL LINE,

5th Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS BUILDING.

Tel. Add. ADMIRAL. Telephones 2477 &amp; 2478.

## SHIPPING

## C.P.O.S.

## SAILINGS

## HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki ("Moji") Kobe and Yokohama)

From HONGKONG VANCOUVER

Empress of Russia Apr. 23 May 16

Empress of Japan May 17 June 7

Monteagle May 28 June 13

Empress of Russia June 14 July 5

Empress of Japan June 25 July 11

Monteagle July 7 July 23

Empress of Russia July 21 Aug. 6

Empress of Japan Aug. 23 Sept. 8

Monteagle Aug. 18 Sept. 3

Empress of Russia Sept. 30 Oct. 11

Empress of Japan

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact

date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to departure from

the Orient. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are as congested

as on the Pacific. A choice reservation can be arranged by cable

to the Pacific Coast Lines, Ltd., or by direct communication with

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## SHOCK FOR NEWSPAPERS.

## LIBEL SUIT DECISION.

DAMAGES FOR REPORT OF COUNCIL MEETING.

After a hearing extending over several days, a libel action was decided at Melbourne on March 2 before the Chief Justice and a jury of six. Augustine Daniels, a civil engineer, sued the proprietor of the Woodend Stars for £1,500 damages. It was alleged the libel was contained in a report of the Council meeting, at which the resignation of Daniels was discussed. Mr. Daniels said that he did not question the accuracy of the report, but contended that statements made at the meeting were libellous, and the proprietor accepted responsibility in publishing them.

The Chief Justice said the question was, whether the plaintiff was entitled to damages against the newspaper for simply reporting what happened at the Council meeting. No doubt the newspaper proprietor thought that he was immune from action. That situation obtained in England, but not in Australia.

In this case the newspaper proprietor was absolutely responsible for reports appearing in his paper. The jury awarded the plaintiff £50. The question of costs was reserved.

## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

## VESSELS DUE.

## FROM HONGKONG.

Apr. 23—D. F. City of Dunkirk.  
May 4—B. F. Kasega.  
8—R. I. Dilwara.  
11—B. F. Knight Companion.  
24—B. F. Kasega.  
June 6—B. F. Telamachus.  
10—P. & O. Plassy.  
20—B. F. Anchises.  
24—P. & O. Delta.  
July 4—B. F. Mentor.  
6—B. F. Teiresias.







## FAMINE RELIEF.

## THE NATIONAL DRIVE.

## WHAT THE CITIES GAVE.

A well attended meeting of the Peking Committee of the National Famine Relief Drive was held at the Shui Wu Ch'u. The chairman Mr. Sun Pao Ch'i reported that up to date a total of \$2,419,234.10 had been raised during the Drive, the amount being distributed among the various cities in accordance with the following list—

Peking	853,398.38
Shanghai	800,000.00
Nanking	392,000.00
Tientsin	100,000.00
Taiwan	50,000.00
Taiyuan	50,000.00
Kaifeng	60,000.00
Canton	70,000.00
Hangchow	42,500.00
Changsha	30,000.00
Tientsin	29,721.02
Anking	50,000.00
Chengtu	12,000.00
Sianfu	12,000.00
Chinkiang	5,400.00
Szechow	7,700.00
Wuhu	6,400.00
Lanchow	1,000.00
Changchow	5,000.00
Foingfu	2,115.00

\$2,419,234.10

As will be noted, most of the cities listed are provincial capitals and the amounts credited to them in each case also include amounts raised by other centres of their provinces. Peking thus far leads the list, but it is expected that Shanghai, now that the obnoxious tiffin surtax has been repealed, will ultimately assume first place. The last report received from Shanghai indicated that they were hoping their final figure would be at least one million.

The Peking Committee has been informed by the Tientsin International Committee that the amount reported from Tientsin is exclusive of the sums secured through the efforts of H.E. the Civil Governor Tsao Jui.

It will be remembered that at the conclusion of the Tientsin campaign the Civil Governor held a reception to encourage further interest in the National Famine Relief Drive. At that time about two subscription books were distributed among the leading officials and merchants of Tientsin, with instructions to turn in to the Governor's yamen all monies raised. Thus far the Governor has not turned in the funds he has secured to the Tientsin International Society. It is expected that he will have substantial sums to turn over in the near future which will bring the Tientsin amount up among the leaders.

All funds raised under the name of the Famine Drive are administered by the various International Famine Relief Societies. These societies are carrying on work in all of the famine provinces, and at the present time are caring for 5,445,220 people. Mrs. Egan, who made a careful trip of investigation on behalf of the Lamont American Committee of the work of these societies states in an interview given in Shanghai upon her departure from China: "I know that the Relief Expedition is doing a greater and more efficiently organized piece of work than has ever been done before in the history of humanitarian enterprise. I saw nothing which could possibly be construed as over-lapping."

The following table gives the number of people now being provided for in each of the famine districts, as well as the amount of money which the International Famine Relief Societies and the American Red Cross have spent in Famine Relief in these areas:

Province.	No. people receiving aid.	Funds Administered Dollars.
West Chihli.....	1,428,500	3,736,853.32
American Red Cross		250,000.00
East Chihli.....	840,000	2,658,941.36
Shantung .....	684,920	1,568,112.83
American Red Cross		1,300,000.00
Honan .....	1,500,000	3,245,810.00
Shansi .....	602,000	1,362,184.19
American Red Cross		700,000.00
Shensi .....	390,000	959,500.00
	5,445,220	15,881,411.70

Among the passengers who left by the P. and O. s.s. "Khyber" was Mr. J. Evans, who is going home on long leave, after 29 years' service in the P. and O. Company, about twenty years of which have been spent in Shanghai.

Japanese financial and economic experts are said to be agreed in believing that the national receipts in the Budget are altogether over-estimated. The business depression, they say, is showing no sign of improvement and it is feared that little improvement can be expected during the year. In these circumstances the only course open to the Government will be to postpone naval building, which is the largest item of expenditure in the Budget. Even in railway administration, which is productive, a considerable curtailment in expenditure is understood to be already under consideration, which might result in reduction of the staff.

## NEW AGE AT SEA.

## COMMUNIST EXPERIMENT.

## SAD FATE OF BOLD VENTURE.

Let us be grateful when the Communists of other countries than our own—for their experiments are always expensive to the lookers-on—add to the gaiety of a drab, weary world! We have been led by events in Soviet Russia to associate these exponents of the new social order with spying, terrorism, compulsory labour, wholesale slaughter, and, as a result of economic folly, with famine. But from Milan comes the story of a Communist shipping company which supplies a pleasant relief, for the only loss involved is a matter of money and not of liberty or life. About a year ago a Genoese agitator known as Captain Giulietti was fired with the idea of running ships on the principles of Lenin, Trotsky, & Co. For the sake of peace, or other motive which has not been revealed, the Nitti Government not only gave the project its patronage, but permitted this bold sailor-politician to take possession, without money and without price, of a number of its steamers, valued at about 60,000,000 lire. Thus a concern described as "La Co-operativa Garibaldi" was born to shed the light of a new age on the old world's seas.

Signor Nitti was determined not to spoil the business, so, in order that the new company might have plenty of tonnage, other Government vessels were afterwards sold to it at approximately a tenth of their market value, and its fleet was doubled in size. Surely never was an idealist so favoured! Masters and engineers, as well as sailors and firemen, came forward eagerly to man the ships, and were promised maximum wages and minimum hours, with a standard of comfort to which they had been unaccustomed. For every "hand" carried in an ordinary vessel two were engaged, with a nice consideration for the leisure each one should enjoy to develop his mind and acquire the necessary accomplishments of the Communist seaman of the twentieth century. In this wise the ships were manned. Everyone was happy and everyone looked forward to the blessings which were to fall upon them like manna from the skies—little work and high pay. It was unnecessary to say anything about discipline, for the ships' companies were to be "bands of brothers," practising higher ideals than had ever been known before on board ship. And now comes the sad sequel to this tale of adventure. The ships did not pay, even though there were no money-grubbing owners to levy tribute and the Government went out of its way to smooth the path of these pioneers with their faces set towards the dawn of a new era. Life on board, so far as material comforts were concerned, was all that could be desired. There was plenty of food, officers and men had fine sleeping berths, as well as almost palatial smoking and dining room accommodation. Not much room was left for cargoes. In this model scheme Capt. Giulietti had remembered everything, absolutely everything—except that merchant vessels are intended to carry merchandise. That proved a tragic oversight, for equality in the misery which eventually overtook them was not what these high-souled exponents of Communism had bargained for. They were soon confronted with the unhappy fact that no one wanted to send goods by ships run on these lines. Such is the sequel to this attempt to establish some sort of Utopia by sea.

The alternative is a depressing one. Either the Government must find the money for the overdue wages—which may be shy of doing less it should offend the few susceptibilities of these altruistic officers and men—or the vessels must be sold for what they will fetch. Our minds are not so atrophied by the conservative traditions of industry by sea and land that we cannot appreciate the situation which had developed in the course of about twelve short months. Seeing that the experiment has been tried in Italy, and not in this "benighted country"—to borrow Mr. Lloyd George's phrase—we are able to enjoy its humours, while sympathising with the Italian taxpayers who will have, presumably, to pay the bill when La Co-operativa Garibaldi is wound up as it must be in time. Perhaps they will think the illustration of Communist principles cheap at the price. But the experiment has been very hard on the memory of Garibaldi!

The Peking Daily News states: "Some of our readers may not have realized that the announcement that the British postal authorities are prepared to accept mails for dispatch to Asia via Russia means that in all probability European mails will be travelling to the Far East via Siberia in a few days. This foreshadows the early opening of the Siberian route for ordinary travel. We understand that at least one party is arranging to travel via Siberia in a few days to Denmark and Iceland."

## JAIL MURDERS.

## FOURTH MAN SENTENCED.

## "TO DIE IS NOTHING"

"To die is nothing but first I must have some good food," said Yeung Po in the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon after the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz had passed the death sentence, following a unanimous verdict of guilty returned by the jury without leaving the jury box.

The prisoner, who was found guilty of the murder of Warder Speed who was killed along with an Indian warder named Hamam Singh when four men, including the accused escaped from Victoria Jail on December 13, had been asked if he had anything to say by way of sentence of death should not be passed upon him. The prisoner replied: I have nothing more to say. I will leave the matter entirely in your Lordship's hands.

Sentence of death having been passed, the prisoner enquired when the execution would be likely to take place.

His Lordship: That is a matter entirely for His Excellency the Governor.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, who was retained by the Crown on behalf of the prisoner, addressing the Judge, said that the difficulty under which he laboured was this: The prisoner was satisfied to stand upon the statement he made before the learned magistrate, which was to the effect that he was one of the four men, that he was given a certain duty to perform—that was to keep a watch on the Indian guard and, if necessary, to remain quiet—and that he was also given a knife by one of the other prisoners and told to hold it. The indication from this story was that he took no part in the murder of either of the officers, and it would be for the jury to say whether he took such a part as to render him guilty under the law as it would be laid down by the Chief Justice.

In the course of his summing up, His Honour emphasised the importance of the evidence concerning the foot mark on the piece of paper found in Warder Speed's Office, which expert evidence declared resembled that of the prisoner. The impressions corresponded on seventeen points and there were no points of difference. It was the duty of the jury to find the prisoner guilty if they found in the first place that he actually struck the blow, secondly if they were satisfied he was an original party to the plot as shown by the evidence of preparation or thirdly if they accepted his statement that he knew nothing about it beforehand but assisted others by taking a dagger to keep other people away and to help the men to escape. If, on the other hand, the jury found any element of reasonable doubt prisoner was entitled to an acquittal.

## YOUTH AND MORALITY.

## THE AGE OF CONSENT.

## NEW BILL TO DEAL WITH SEX DANGERS.

Another Criminal Law Amendment Bill was brought forward by the Bishop of London and read a second time. Its chief provisions are to raise the age of consent to 17 and to increase the penalties on brothel keepers.

The clause for the protection of young boys, which was included in an earlier Bill of his, had been dropped, said the Bishop. He had been asked: "What father would prosecute a woman of 21 or older for misleading his son of 17? He would bring the boy not only into disgrace but into ridicule." Referring to assaults on children, he said the old idea that a person with venereal disease could be cured by a young girl had led to many assaults, and the rescue homes of London were filled with children who had been contaminated in this way.

Veneral disease was spreading rapidly in London, and a large proportion of the patients were between the ages of 16 and 20. The London County Council reported that the prostitution of young girls was at the root of the spread of the disease.

Lord Onslow, on behalf of the Government, said that if the Bill were passed by the House they would favourably consider giving facilities for its progress through the House of Commons.

Two judges, Lord Coleridge and Lord Phillimore, pointed out that the Bill, while raising the age of consent to 17, took away from a man the defence that he had reasonable ground for believing that the girl was 17.

## A PARENT'S DUTY.

YOUR boy is always getting scratched or cut or bruised. Because these wounds have healed all right is no sign they always will. Get a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and see that every injury is cured for immediately. You can get nothing better, and blood poison is too dangerous a disease to risk. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## "A RACE OF DEGENERATES."

## A CAUSTIC LECTURE.

## SIR J. CANTLIE'S CRITICISMS.

Rotten teeth and trade union leaders are two causes of national degeneracy instanced by Sir James Cantlie. "You cannot raise a nation on rotten teeth, though that is what we are trying to do," he said at one point in a lecture, the first of a series, on "The Body in Health" at the Institute of Hygiene, Devonshire-street, W.

"The trade union leaders have ruined the physique of England," he said at another point.

On the question of teeth Sir James said: "There are seven million people in London, and there are seven million dyspeptics, more or less; and yet people will not stand being called dyspeptics. They resent your finding such a thing as indigestion in their family. If you ask them if there is any cancer in the family, or insanity, or tuberculosis, they will confess it immediately. But indigestion, never. The cause of it all is bad teeth. Then the British children there are no better born into the world. Whether it is the poor man's child born in London, or the rich man's child born in the country, they are the inheritance of a fine race, and the inheritance has not yet died out. But their teeth are ruined to begin with, and you cannot raise a nation on rotten teeth, though that is what we are trying to do. What I should like is the formation of a National Society for the Prevention of Decay in Teeth. We are raising money to send people out to investigate various diseases in different parts of the world. Surely our children are more important than a crab on the West Coast of Africa, on which hundreds of thousands of pounds are being spent."

On the question of the expenditure of human energy Sir James said: "The capacity of the manual labourer, such as the farm servant or the blacksmith, is 300 foot tons in twenty-four hours. But does a workman today expend as much as his father did? He expends more like 150. He goes to his work late, and comes home early, and idles his time when he is there. He works half the time that his father did. He is getting lazy. The muscular power of his heart and his arm is going down. He is becoming an untrained man. Here we are striking at the heart of England. The men who are supposed to have the grit have not got it. Their leaders, who make them loiterers, are making them a race of degenerates, not only lost in spirit, but lost in body. During the last ten years it has been nothing but strikes, strikes, strikes, and loitering, loitering, loitering. We have become, not workmen, but loiterers and sluggards. Carlyle called trade unions sluggard and scoundrel protection societies," but I am not calling them scoundrels. I am only pointing out, from the doctor's point of view, what the trade union leaders are doing. The doctor's contention is that they have ruined the physique of England. Loitering has got to be stopped. It is getting a more important question than politics or economics. The very health blood of the nation is going by the diverted use of trade unionism, which is lowering the strength and stamina of the nation. It is the doctor's duty to point out to the leaders of the trade unions what they are doing."

Sir James Cantlie also made the following remarks: "The healthiest baby in London is a baby at the Chinese Legation." "Capering young mothers who make show things of their babies only take them out so that people may look at them." "Out of 204 Lord Mayors of London only two were born in London, and these two were educated in the country." "What are we breathing in this room? Fresh air? There has never been fresh air in this room for twenty years." "The old man who has been bathing in the Serpentine every morning for forty years, says, 'Look at me.' I say to him, 'Yes, but where are the others?'"

A FIXED EASTER.

PRACTICAL ADVANTAGES.

BILL IN THE LORDS.

As briefly mentioned in our columns the other day, in the House of Lords, Lord Desborough has introduced his Bill for celebrating Easter on the second Sunday in April. The practical advantages of substituting a fixed day for a movable feast are obvious. It would be a boon to schools and colleges, be of great benefit to manufacturers, who sometimes have all too short a period between Christmas and Easter to prepare seasonal goods, and improve the chances of getting fine weather for the Easter and Whitsun holidays. Ecclesiastically, says the Times, we believe, there are no objections; the Archbishop of Canterbury brought the matter to the notice of 262 Bishops last summer, and not one raised any objection. It has been privately charged against us that our judgment may be swayed by the fact that such an arrangement would be extremely convenient to fly-fishers. Dare we admit that we have a fellow feeling for all "anglers" and very honest men?

## WORSHIP BY TORTURE.

## NEW FACTS ABOUT "MALAYS."

## A YEARS-OLD ACCOUNT.

The following account of a sect of "Malays" at their devotions sent to the Daily Mail from Singapore by one "R. C." will be relished by those who know the real Malay.

A religious sect of the Malays have just been keeping a festival as dear to them as Christmas is to us. The feast started with a procession early on Sunday morning, when they carried a costly idol from one temple to another, two miles distant.

A silver chariot, with canopy and dais, on which the idol had been carried, was placed at the entrance to an avenue of palms leading into the temple and lined with banners worked with allegorical designs. In the porch were four great hollow statues, grotesque affairs like effigies destined for a bonfire; these had been carried by men walking inside them. Here also were two fine white bullocks adorned with silver anklets—animals kept solely for the purpose of drawing the chariot in the annual procession.

As I was about to enter the temple a tall, savage-looking native emerged and told me to remove my boots. As I did so and took them outside the porch he crashed a coco-nut on the steps, then picked up the largest piece and returned. I followed him.

The temple itself was dark and dirty. Smoky flares lighted up two altars before which priests were muttering prayers, tearing up green leaves and throwing the fragments on the ledge at the base of the idol.

I followed the tall native right to the foot of the altar; there I saw him place his portion of coco-nut beside many other half-nuts, each holding two bananas and a tender leaf which is eaten as food by the Malays. The priest blessed them and offered them to the idol, which was fully revealed for a few seconds by the light of a torch.

Each man then claimed his fruit and nut, together with a pinch of powder-like sandalwood ash. With this he touched his tongue and head, and made three white lines on his forehead and neck. Then he prostrated himself as if for the exercise performed in physical drill, in response to the command, "On the hands, down."

Many of these men are very wealthy and ordinarily wear European dress, but during the last three days they have been wearing nothing but gold ornaments round neck and arms and a snowy white loin-cloth thrown into strong relief by their shining black skins and jet black hair.

The idol was brought back in torchlight procession on Sunday night. On Monday the natives practised the craziest feats of endurance—indeed, I could scarcely believe the evidence of my own eyes.

In the temple, where the air was fetid with the smell of burning sandalwood and perspiring humanity, were men with hundreds of little darts sticking into the body, wearing shoes containing spikes which penetrated deep into the foot, and drawing wagons containing offerings of fruit for the idols by cords attached to fish hooks stuck in the flesh of the back. The face of each of these men was the personification of agony.

Under the heading of Description by Ignorance, a Singapore paper says: "We have seldom seen a worse example of the Globe Trotter than the quarter column, headed 'Worship by Torture,' which appeared in the Daily Mail on March 5, over the initials R. C. It opens with the words 'A religious sect of the Malays,' and proceeds to describe peculiarities of the religious festival in which a silver car plays a prominent part. The Malays are Mohammedans, to whom all idols are hateful, and they have not even a remote connection with the race which owns the silver car, and most certainly do not 'worship by torture.'"

The reports in the native press regarding the thunderstorm of Tuesday afternoon outside all others, says the Central China Post. It is stated that two famine sufferers from Honan, who during the morning had laid down and died by the wayside in Sin Seng Road, were suddenly resurrected by the lightning. After running several paces the corpses again fell down lifeless and nothing unusual could further be detected about them by the witnesses. Several farmers who were at work in the fields at Hou-Hu are reported to have been killed by the God of Thunder.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive the most careful attention. As soon as any unusual looseness of the bowels is noticed, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## COLD STORAGE

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Your Furs, Rugs, Carpets, Winter Clothes, &c., by storing them in our Cold Stores during the hot and damp weather.

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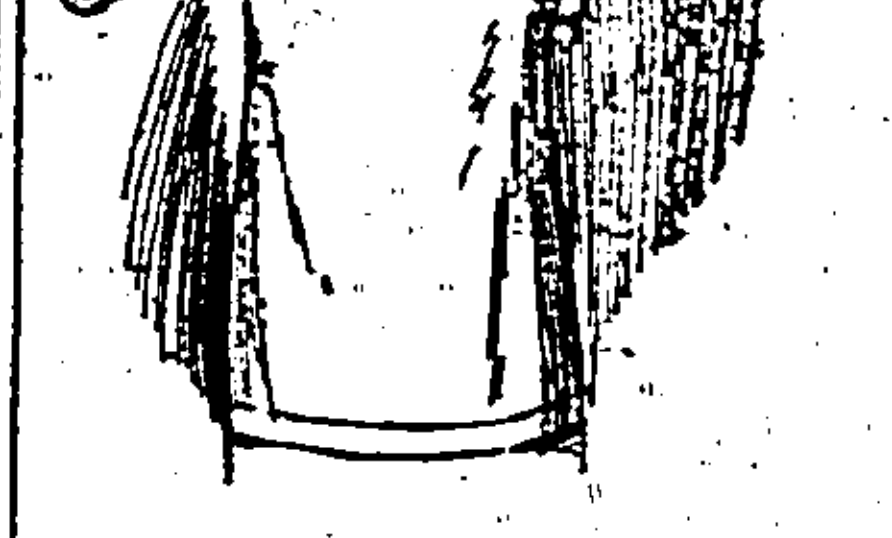
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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.  
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## SMOKELESS FUEL

## BOON TO LARGE CITIES.

## AN ESSENTIAL CONDITION.

Dr. Armstrong, speaking at a conference held in connection with the Efficiency Exhibition at Olympia, dealt mainly with the well-known advantages of the low-temperature carbonisation of coal. The chief object of this process is, of course, to produce a smokeless fuel suitable for domestic use and at the same time to extract and utilise as many as possible of the valuable by-products, which would be wasted if the coal were consumed in its raw state. With low-temperature carbonisation, he said, the gas produced was smaller in quantity, but richer in quality, than that produced by high-temperature carbonisation in ordinary gas manufacture. The former process, however, produced a much larger quantity of tar, and this tar was of a more useful character than ordinary gas tar. Its consistency, he said, was more like that of crude petroleum, and it could be used in Diesel engines as well as burnt under boilers. Cresylic acid could be extracted from it, but the constituents of ordinary gas tar were absent; dyestuffs would therefore have to be obtained from the tar produced from coke ovens. A certain amount of light motor spirit could, however, be produced in the low-temperature carbonisation process by scrubbing the gas and distilling off the more volatile part of the tar.

It has long been recognised that the extensive use of a smokeless fuel, such as that produced by low-temperature carbonisation, would have a most beneficial effect on the atmosphere of large cities, and that reason, in addition to those above mentioned, would seem to justify its manufacture on a large scale. In our view it is, however, essential that supplies should be readily obtainable through channels open to the ordinary domestic consumer, and that the price of the fuel should be noticeably lower than that of raw coal. Under these conditions the fuel would doubtless be welcomed by the public, but purely ethical reasons for its consumption would not, we fear, appear.

## SUPERSTITIONS.

## JONAH'S.

Though it is not the custom today to throw overboard people who are suspected of being the cause of storms and disasters at sea yet the belief in Jonah's still flourishes, and deep-water sailors still have a lingering opinion that the weather conditions would be vastly improved if the suspected persons were jettisoned. In less enlightened times they would have been—even as was the prophet son of Amittai.

The Jonah superstition is older than Jonah. The prophet was merely the victim of a Phoenician superstition ancient even before his day; but being a "celebrated case" his name has clung to it ever since. It is the old idea of the appeasing of an angry god by a human sacrifice. Human sacrifice to Baal was the main feature of Phoenician worship and the Phoenicians were the great seafaring people among the ancients and took their religion to sea with them. In Jonah's day the victim appears to have been chosen by lot but subsequently he came to be designated by personal peculiarities or by coincidence. It is thus that a "Jonah" is indicated to-day.

The writer once knew a young naval officer who, because of the mishaps which occurred to a series of ships to which he was successively attached, became known throughout the service as a "Jonah." So-and-so. Not so long ago a sailor on a coasting schooner caught in a storm cried out that the tempest was because of his wickedness and jumped overboard. The storm still continued the sailors threw his damage after him—and the tempest ceased! Of such stories "the name is legion." The fact that it is getting on to three thousand years now since Phoenicia ceased to exist affords another example of the superiority of the vitality of a superstition over that of empires and races.

so strongly as would a monetary consideration, and their effect would, in any case, be weakened by difficulties in connection with supplies.







